

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BENGAL CLUB

(1827—1927)

BY

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PREFACE

THIS work was begun last June in response to a request made by the Committee. My task was greatly lightened by the fact that much of the material had already been collected by the Secretary, Colonel A. L. Barrett, D.S.O.

I have to thank Sir Evan Cotton, C.I.E., who has given me much valuable advice and freely placed his unrivalled knowledge of Calcutta history at my disposal. The biographical notes of the civilians in the list of Original Members are almost entirely his work. Major V. C. P. Hodson, late 10th D.C.O. Lancers (Hodson's Horse), whose knowledge of the old Bengal Army is exhaustive, has very kindly supplied the notes of the Military Members.

I am also indebted to the Registrar of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, for the details of Lord Combermere's career.

Among books the most useful have been Sir Evan's "Calcutta Old and New", and the Dictionary of Indian Biography, edited by Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.

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A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BENGAL CLUB

It is the practice of European peoples to reproduce as far as possible in their settlements and colonies in other continents the characteristic social features of their national lives.

Thus it is that the footsteps of France are marked by the café, those of Germany by the beer garden.

For more than a century no institution has been more peculiarly British than the social club. Transplanted to the continent clubs have a slightly exotic air: they exist in considerable numbers, but usually with some specific object, such as racing, or baccarat, and not as ends in themselves. "Were I a foreign visitor," writes Max Beerbohm, (a) "taking cursory glances, I should doubtless be delighted with the clubs of London. Had I the honour to be an Englishman, I should doubtless love them. But being a foreign resident I am somewhat oppressed by them." On the soil of Great Britain clubs have long flourished, and the prophecy that the Great War, with the resulting diminution of the incomes of the leisured and professional classes, would force many of them to close their doors has not been fulfilled.

In the tropical possessions of the British Crown the idea of the club makes a special appeal to the large number of men, who are compelled by circumstances to be separated from their wives and families for longer or shorter periods. To these clubs afford some consolation for the pains of exile and loneliness, while at the same time they offer a welcome solution of a difficult problem to the many bachelors with a distaste for housekeeping.

It is thus only natural that social clubs in India are numerous, and of the better known among them, the Bengal Club, founded in 1827, appears to be oldest; its most formidable rivals in point of age being the Madras Club (1831), the Byculla Club (1833), and the Western India Turf Club (1837).

(a) "Yet again", London, 1909, p. 59.

Even when judged by the more exacting standard of London, the Bengal Club can fairly claim a respectable antiquity. With the exception of those clubs such as White's (1697), (a) the Cocoa Tree (1746), Boodle's (1762), and Arthur's (1765), which are descended from seventeenth and eighteenth century coffee-houses, and often bear the names of the original proprietors, the clubs of London are for the most part children of the nineteenth century. The following may be noticed as of approximately equal age with the Bengal Club—the Athenaeum (1824), the Oxford and Cambridge (1830), the Garrick (1831), the Carlton (1832), and the Reform (1837).

The Oriental Club (1824) merits special mention, since its constitution served in some degree for a model of our own, and the two clubs have always maintained a close and very cordial association. The other great London Club directly connected with India is the East India United Service Club, founded in 1849.

The idea of the establishment of the Bengal Club, or of the Calcutta United Service Club, as it was originally intended to Christen it, was apparently first conceived in the beginning of the cold weather 1826-27, and an informal meeting of those interested in the project was held under the presidency of Lt.-Col. the Hon. J. Finch, C.B., afterwards first President of the Club, on November 29th, 1826, in the Calcutta Town Hall. This was the present building in Esplanade West, which had been erected in 1813, a large part of the necessary funds having been raised by the then popular method of a lottery.

Colonel Finch is reported to have explained the respective advantages that the proposed Club would confer on the resident in Calcutta and in the Mofussil in the following words:—"A plan is under consideration for the establishment of a club in Calcutta similar to those instituted in London such as the United Service Club and others which have proved there so successful. It can scarcely be necessary to observe, that if such associations have been found beneficial in London, where so many and such various resources offer themselves, they will be infinitely more serviceable in Calcutta, where nothing like a respectable hotel

(a) "White's" is the anglicized form of the surname of Francisco Bianco, an Italian exile and restaurateur, who established a coffee-house in Pall Mall, migrating to St. James Street in 1697.

or coffee-house has ever existed. To form such an institution on a liberal scale demands an outlay of capital which few persons of the class of tavern-keepers possess, and to make the resort of company, even reasonably select, requires a command of character and friends, which they cannot be expected to enjoy. At the same time, the want of some such place is sensibly felt, as whilst those who constitute the society of Calcutta have no place where they can spend an idle half hour agreeably, those who are occasional visitants only too often find themselves utter strangers and forlorn. To both classes, therefore, some one building which shall be always open to them, which they may securely and pleasurably visit, where, on reasonable terms, they may procure the accommodation they require, and where they may have a chance of meeting with old friends and acquaintances, without the trouble of searching for them perhaps in vain, and where the formality of interchanging cards may be substituted for more cordial greeting, will, I conceive, be an arrangement of such obvious advantage that to be successful it needs only to be known. I am, therefore, satisfied that the following sketch of the principles of which the Club is to be established, will be considered with interest."

The details of the scheme can be more appropriately dealt with when we come to consider the first rules of the Club.

It was decided that a meeting should be held on February 1st, 1827, at the Town Hall "of all persons eligible on the above principles as Original Members and desirous of joining the Association, when the Club will be formed, the limitation of members fixed, and a Committee elected, for the purpose of framing rules and regulations for the management of the Club."

Mr. Paul Marriot Wynch of the Bengal Civil Service consented to act as interim Secretary and to receive all communications that might be made on the subject of the proposed Club.

The Club was duly established on February 1st, 1827, and perhaps this notable event is most fittingly recorded in the unemotional phraseology of the issues of the Government Gazette of February 5th and 8th, 1827.

February 5th, 1827.

"On Thursday last a meeting took place at the Town Hall to consider the Institution of the United

Service Club, when it was determined to form the Association proposed on as wide a scale as might be practicable, leaving its full development to a subsequent period. On the 2nd, the deputation consisting of Col. Stevenson, Mr. Trower, Col. Wilson and Col. Cunliffe waited upon Lord Combermere and requested his Lordship's Patronage to the proposed institution. His Lordship readily accepted the office of Patron and was pleased to express himself much interested in the success of the project."

February 8th, 1827.

"At a meeting held at the Town Hall, on the 1st of February, 1827, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the 29th November last.

Present.—C. Trower, Esq., Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Finch, Lt.-Col. Bryant, Lt.-Col. Stevenson, Lt.-Col. Watson, Col. Hodgson, Col. Cunliffe, Major Maling, Captain Jackson, Captain Oliphant, Captain Baker, Mr. Wynch.

Resolved.—That the Club be considered to be formed from this day and that the Gentlemen now present as well as those who attended the meeting of the 29th November last and other Gentlemen the Right Hon'ble Stapleton Lord Combermere, G. C. B., Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., Brigadier O'Halloran, Lt.-Col. Anbury, Brigadier Major Honeywood, Lt.-Col. Dawkins, Lieut.-Col. D. G. Baddeley, Lt.-Col. Parkes, Captain G. C. Mundy, Captain J. Cheape, Captain W. Burlton, Captain Mackinly, Captain F. Jenkins, Captain White, Captain C. M. Cox, Lt. Dougan, Lt. J. N. Forbes, Lt. J. P. Macdougall, Lt. W. Hislop, Lt. J. Mackenzie, Messrs. D. Scott, G. T. Metcalfe, R. N. Hamilton, H. Moore, Briscoe, Woolen and P. Y. Lindsay, and Dr. James Ranken, Messrs. Forbes and Watson Medical Service, Civil Service, who have signified their wish to belong to the Club may be considered original Members of it.

- That His Excellency Lord Combermere, be requested, by a deputation from the Club, to become the Patron of it.
- That the number of Members (for the present) be limited to five hundred, one hundred of whom be eligible from—Gentlemen not in the service of His Majesty or the Hon'ble Company.
- That Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., be requested to accept office of Treasurers to the Club.
- That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee—Sir C. Metcalfe, Bart., C. Trower, Esq., H. T. Prinsep, Esq., The Hon'ble J. Elliott, Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Finch, Lt.-Col. Stevenson, Lt.-Col. Watson, Lt.-Col. Bryant, Col. Cunliffe, Captain Oliphant, Captain Jackson, H. Molony, Esq., P. Wynch, Esq., for the purpose of framing Rules and Regulations for the management of the Club. The same to be submitted on the 1st of March next, to a General Meeting to be held at the Town Hall for that purpose."

P. WYNCH,
Acting Secretary.

Some account must now be given of Sir Stapleton Cotton, sixth Baronet and first Viscount Combermere, original member and first Patron of the Club.

He came of an old Shropshire family, being born in 1773; he was educated at Westminster and obtained a commission in 1790. These were the spacious days of Purchase, and after serving with the 6th. Carabiniers in France and the Low Countries he became Lieutenant Colonel of the newly raised 25th Light Dragoons, (Gwyn's Hussars) at the early age of twenty one. His first connection with India was in 1796, when we find him commanding his regiment at Madras. After taking part in the campaign against Tippoo Sahib including the siege of Seringapatam (1799), he exchanged home in 1800, obtaining command of the 16th Light Dragoons. He became a Major General in 1805 and was elected Member of Parliament for Newark in 1807.

In 1808 began the most distinguished period of his military service, for in that year he sailed for Lisbon in command of a cavalry brigade, which formed part of Sir John Moore's forces, and was present at the battle of Talavera.

His father's death and his consequent succession to the baronetcy caused his return to England in 1810, but he was back in the Peninsula before the end of the year with the rank of Lieutenant General.

He was Wellington's second-in-command at Salamanca (1812), and at that battle led the cavalry charge of Le Marchant's and Anson's heavy brigades. After the battle he was severely wounded as the result of a chance volley from an allied picket. He was invalided home, and Wellington who, though an Irishman, appears to have shared the Englishman's mistrust of "cleverness" writes:—"Sir Stapleton Cotton is gone home. He commands our cavalry very well—indeed much better than some that might be sent us and might be supposed to be cleverer than he is."

After recovering from his wound Sir Stapleton rejoined Wellington's forces and served with them in Spain and Southern France until the Peace (a).

On his return he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and the Red Ribbon of the Bath, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Combermere of Combermere Abbey.

Napoleon's return from Elba recalled him to arms. The Duke who fully realized that the coming conflict would be as critical as he afterwards, *more suo*, described it (b), wished the command of the cavalry in Belgium for Combermere, but to his chagrin it was given to Uxbridge, and thus it was that Combermere was not present at Waterloo. After the occupation of Paris however he was given command of the allied cavalry in France.

(a) Sir Stapleton Cotton's service in the Peninsula belongs not only to history but to fiction. It is General Cotton's hunter on which Brigadier Gerard makes his escape, and from whose back he sabres the hunted fox, in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's entertaining story—"The Crime of the Brigadier."

(b) "It has been a damned nice thing—the nearest run thing you ever saw in your life. By God, I don't think it would have done if I had not been there."

See "Book and Characters." Lytton Strachey, London, 1922, p. 298.



FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT COMBERMERE, K.C.B., K.S.I.
FIRST PATRON OF THE BENGAL CLUB, 1827.

He was subsequently Governor of Barbadoes (1817-1820), and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland (1822-1825). He became Commander-in-Chief in India in 1825 and directed the operations that ended in the fall of the Jat Fortress of Bhurtpore. He was made a Viscount (a) in 1827 and returned to England in 1830. The remaining thirty five years of his life were largely occupied by his parliamentary duties. His political views were of the bluest Tory complexion, and he could be relied to record his vote against such menaces to the established order as Parliamentary Reform, Catholic Emancipation, and the Repeal of the Corn Laws. However, the memory of his distinguished services and his amiable temper obtained for him the respect and affection of his political opponents.

On the death of the Duke of Wellington he became Constable of the Tower of London and was made a Field Marshal in 1865. His last public duty was that of attending in 1863 as Gold Stick in Waiting at the marriage of the future King Edward VII, the great-grandson of the Sovereign under whom he had been born and in whose service he had spent his youth and early manhood.

The curse ordained by Scripture for those who "take the sword" was remitted in his case, for he died peacefully at Clifton in 1865, aged ninety one. How long his life was can be realized when we recollect that although born before the Declaration of Independence he died in the year of the birth of His Majesty King George V. He left issue and the present Viscount Combermere is his great-grandson. His portrait hangs in the Club Reading Room, and a reproduction of it faces this page. Lord Combermere is wearing full dress uniform, the red ribbon of the Bath, and the blue ribbon of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order (b).

The portrait indeed presents something of a problem. The following is from a contemporary account:—

"We understand that at a general meeting of the Bengal Club, lately held at the Club House, Mr. Charles

(a) His full title was Viscount Combermere of Bhurtpore in the East Indies and of Combermere in the County Palatine of Chester.

(b) The inscription is inaccurate. Lord Combermere is described as K.C.S.I., K.S.I., is correct; he was created one of the original Knights of the Order in 1861 before its enlargement in 1866.

Trower in the Chair, it was determined as a mark of respect to the noble Founder of the Club, that a Committee should be appointed to wait upon his Excellency, Lord Combermere, to solicit that his Lordship would sit for his picture, which, when finished, is to be put up in the Club House. A Committee accordingly was formed which waited upon his Lordship who, in suitable terms, acknowledged the compliment paid by the Club and expressed the satisfaction it would give him to comply with their request. The picture, we understand, is already in a state of great forwardness."

This is tantalizingly meagre, since it is not stated to whom this important work was entrusted. Moreover in 1829 Lord Combermere was fifty six, yet the features appear to be those of a much younger man. It may be that the portrait is a copy of an earlier original, or it is possible that the courtly painter has reduced the General's years, as he has certainly augmented his inches; for the tall figure, with the right arm nonchalantly resting on the charger's withers, could never have belonged to one who was known to his brother Carabiniers as "little" Cotton.

The courtesy of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., a member of the Club, who belongs to a collateral branch of the family, has enabled us to reproduce, opposite this page, a photograph of Lord Combermere, taken shortly before his death: though at least thirty-five years intervene between the portrait and the photograph, it is agreeably easy to recognize in the latter the lineaments of the debonair cavalry leader of the Regency.

The first President, Lieut-Col. the Hon. J. Finch, C.B., was Military Secretary to Lord Combermere both in India and elsewhere. He was a son of the fourth Earl of Aylesford and his regiment was the Blues; after his service in India he was promoted to the rank of Major General; he died in 1861.

The Committee seems to have held its first meeting on February 22nd, 1827, a week earlier than had been contemplated.

The Resolution passed at the meeting, the list of original members, with biographical notes and the Rules, as approved and confirmed, are set out in the Appendices.



FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT COMBERMERE, K.C.B., K.S.I.
A PORTRAIT TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH IN 1865.

It may be noticed that though the meeting is described as a meeting of the Committee of the United Service Club, the rules are the "Rules of the Bengal Club," the name by which the Club has always thereafter been known.

When we consider the subsequent development of the Club, it is a little surprising to observe that if the language of Rule 2 be strictly construed, it was not at first apparently intended that those engaged in Commerce should be eligible for membership.

Of the five hundred members contemplated, one hundred can belong to the Bench, Bar, or Clergy, the rest being Service members. Members of professions other than the Law and the Church would therefore be ineligible, as also men of business. It is evident however that this could not have been the draftsman's intention. Even to-day the Bench, Bar, and Clergy of Calcutta can hardly number a hundred, a century ago their numbers must have been a mere handful.

Further we can trace in the list of original members the names of many who presided over the destinies of mercantile houses now forgotten. (a)

The Rules also indicate certain differences between old and modern practice. The Club now derives a modest but welcome revenue from the sale of wines to members for consumption in their own houses. This was not contemplated by the framers of the original Rules, as Rule 8 sub-rule 7 lays down that "no provisions cooked in the Club House or wines or other Liquors are to be sent out of the house on any pretence whatsoever."

The next sub-rule is evidence that our ancestors took a austere view of the "chit" system. Members are required to pay in ready money, or by a draft on a House of Agency, their Bills and every expense they incur before they leave the house: moreover the Steward has positive orders not to open accounts with any individuals.

One of the first tasks before the Committee was the acquisition of a local habitation for the newly formed Club, and by July, 1827, we find it established in a large four storeyed

(a) Messrs. Larruleta, Roberts, Gordon (a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., the Club's treasurers), Calder, Bracken, Alexander, Young, Bryce, Palmer, Melville, Fergusson, and Patrick.

Sir Ryan Cotton has furnished the information given above.

block in Esplanade East, known as Gordon's Buildings. For a rent of Rs. 800/- per mensem the Club obtained the tenancy of the ground and first floors, and was able to provide not only public rooms, but also bedrooms at the moderate rent of Rs. 4/- per week. Gordon's Buildings have long since been demolished and the site is now occupied by the block in which the Imperial Library is housed.

There hangs in the Club a print of Esplanade East, the most prominent feature of which is the Club's first home. The print was produced about 1830 by William Wood Junior, and displays Gordon's Buildings towering against a threatening monsoon sky, and overlooking a waste of maidan and puddle, given over to cattle and pariah dogs, which is now replaced by the neat paths and ordered flowerbeds of the Curzon Gardens.

The acquisition of Club premises was appropriately celebrated by a dinner held on July 13th, 1827. Over a hundred members attended, including the Patron, the President, and Sir Charles Grey, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with his two Puisnes. A contemporary account tells us that the venison was most excellent. We are not however given any clue as to the animal from which the delicacy, now a stranger to Calcutta dinner tables, was obtained.

We learn moreover from the same source that the meal "did much credit to the culinary talents of Mr. Payne, the Steward, who is likely to turn out a most formidable rival to Messrs. Gunter and Hooper."

Thomas Payne, the first Steward, was apparently permitted to conduct an ice manufacturing business of his own, for we find a notice issued in May, 1831, to the following effect:—

"Ice—Thomas Payne (Bengal Club House) will continue to supply Families with Ice during the Hot Season and Rains at the following rates:—

Ice for cooling wine, etc., at 8 annas per seer, creams of all kinds at 1-8-0 rupee mould (coolpee).

N.B.—The Ice will be delivered from a Godown next to the Club House in Mission Row (a) at from 6 to 7 o'clock in the morning and at the same hour in the evening.

(a) By 1831, the Club had removed from Gordon's Buildings to Tank Square.

It is requested that orders for the Ice may be sent the day previous."

In the days before the invention of refrigerating machines the manufacture of artificial ice was uncertain and expensive, and if Mr. Payne was able to guarantee a regular supply, his profits should have been handsome. The business could not however have long survived, since 1834 saw the beginning of the system of the importation from America of natural ice, which was stored in the Ice House in the neighbourhood of Hare Street. (a) The natural ice by reason of its cheapness rapidly ousted its artificial rival from the market, only to be in its turn superseded by machine-made ice. The Ice House was demolished in 1882.

In August 1827 Colonel Finch retired from the presidency of the Club, though the fact that he was Vice-President in the following year testifies to his continuing interest in its management.

He was succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalfe who remained President for eleven years until his retirement from India in 1838.

Charles Theophilus Metcalfe was born in Calcutta in 1785, his father being then a Major in the Bengal Army. He was educated at Eton, and returned to India as a writer in the Company's service in 1801. His employment was chiefly what is now called "political."

He was appointed Resident at Delhi in 1811, and at Hyderabad in 1820. Through the death of his elder brother he succeeded to the family baronetcy in 1822. In 1827, when he became President of the Club, he had recently been nominated a member of the Supreme Council which then consisted of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and two members of the Civil Service. In November, 1833, he was appointed Governor of Agra but did not leave Calcutta until December, 1834. He was recalled early in the following year to act as Provisional Governor-General during the interval between the departure of Lord William Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland (March, 1835—March, 1836).

(a) For an interesting account of the introduction of Wenhem Lake Ice into Calcutta see Cotton's "Calcutta Old and New." P. 186-190.

His name is chiefly remembered for the action of his Government in passing Act XI of 1835, without reference to the Home Authorities. By this enactment the modified form of literary censorship which then existed was abolished.

Though Metcalfe was hailed as "Liberator of the India Press," a title which posterity may have sometimes considered a dubious honour, his policy met with the strongest disapproval in Leadenhall Street, and to this Metcalfe was wont to attribute the fact that he was passed over by the Directors when the Governorship of Madras fell vacant in 1838. A characteristic minute of Macaulay's advocating the contentious measure is to be found in Chapter VI of his "Life and Letters." Whatever Macaulay's defects may have been in the appreciation of historical characters, he was seldom at fault in his judgment of contemporaries, and for Metcalfe he had the warmest admiration. One of his last speeches in the House of Commons was made in support of the proposal that the Civil Service of India should be recruited by competitive examination. In justification of the view that men who distinguish themselves in their youth almost always keep to the end of their lives the start that they have gained, he said: "The ablest man who ever governed India was Warren Hastings, and was he not in the first rank at Westminster? The ablest Civil Servant I ever knew in India was Sir Charles Metcalfe, and was he not of the first standing at Eton?"

On the arrival of Lord Auckland, Metcalfe was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces; this post he resigned in 1838 as a protest against being passed over for the Governorship of Madras and retired from the Service.

His leisure was brief, for he was made Governor of Jamaica in 1839 and resigned in 1842, only to be appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1843, a stormy period in the history of the Dominion. Metcalfe's health was now failing: he was created Baron Metcalfe of Fern Hill in the County of Berks in 1845, and returned to England a dying man in December of that year. He died in 1846. He never married, (a) and on his

(a) His natural son, Colonel James Metcalfe (1817-1888) of the Bengal Army, to whom he left a fortune of £50,000, was Aide de Camp to Lord Dalhousie and to Sir Colin Campbell during the Mutiny.

death the barony became extinct, his younger brother Thomas Theophilus succeeding to the baronetcy.

Metcalf's memory is kept green in Calcutta by the Metcalfe Hall at the junction of Hare Street and the Strand Road. This building was erected by public subscription, the foundation stone being laid by Lord Auckland in 1840. During Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty Metcalfe Hall became the home of the Imperial Library, but the removal of that institution to the Esplanade has left it free for the necessary but unpopular activities of the Commissioner of Income Tax.

On Lord Combermere's departure from India in 1830 Lord William Bentinck, last Governor-General of Bengal and first Governor-General of India, became the second Patron of the Club.

Lord William Bentinck, second son of the third Duke of Portland, governed India from 1828 to 1835, and was another object of Macaulay's worship, as the inscription from his pen on the base of Bentinck's statue near the Town Hall bears witness: "To William Cavendish Bentinck, who during eleven years ruled India with eminent prudence, integrity and benevolence; who, placed at the head of a great empire, never laid aside the simplicity and moderation of a private citizen; who infused into oriental despotism the spirit of British freedom; who never forgot that the end of Government is the happiness of the governed; who abolished cruel rites; who gave liberty to the expression of public opinion; whose constant study it was to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the nations committed to his charge, this monument was erected by men, who differing in race, in manners, in language, and in religion, cherish with equal veneration and gratitude, the memory of his wise, upright, and paternal administration." Like the majority of panegyrics, this one produces the unfortunate impression of being too good to be true, and substitutes for a human personality a collection of abstract virtues: but this should not obscure the fact that among those who have governed India there is none whose rule has been inspired by more lofty or more unselfish principles.

A contemporary French observer writes of Bentinck "The man who perhaps does most honour to Europe in Asia is he who governs it. You may easily imagine that there are people

who talk loudly of the dissolution of the Empire, and the World's end, when they behold their temporary ruler riding on horseback plainly dressed, and without escort, or on his way to the country with his umbrella under his arm."

It seems to have been Sir Charles Metcalfe's destiny in life to be on the bridge in dirty weather, and we are therefore not surprised when we find that his presidency of the Club coincided with the financial crisis of 1830 and the following years. In these days of joint-stock banking, audited balance sheets, and Trustee Acts, when the few private banks that remain are patiently awaiting the inevitable hour of absorption by one of the "big five," it is not easy to realize the confidence which the ordinary citizen was formerly compelled to place in the solvency and honour of individuals whose financial position he had no means to investigate.

There being no public loans upon the market, nor registered companies issuing amply secured debentures, the Indian official's only choice lay between tying up his savings in a stocking and placing them on deposit with one of the Agency Houses. Allured by an unjustifiably high rate of interest he usually took the latter course, which meant that his future was entirely dependent on the personal security of the partners of the particular House he had selected.

For some time past the position of the Agency Houses had been precarious; loans long since irrecoverable were being counted as assets, and Trust Funds were being mixed with the monies of the firms. Under such a system the Houses might struggle along if times remained good, but even a moderate financial crisis was certain to bring them to ruin. Such a crisis occurred in 1830 and before three years had passed many of the most respected men of business in Calcutta were in the Insolvency Court. As was said thirty years later of the Overend-Gurney directors,—these men had been the Caesars of the financial world, "now none so poor to do them reverence."

As was to be expected the insolvent bankers were bitterly attacked in the Press by the pens of those to whom their failure had brought ruin. Probably in so far as these attacks imputed actual fraud they were unjustified, for the insolvents were the unfortunate inheritors of a fundamentally vicious system, and like most men in similar positions they continued to hope for

better times when the disease was past curing. Colonel Finch and Lord Combermere were both sufferers, and the following extract from Lady Combermere's reminiscences is of interest :

“About this time Lord Combermere began to be seriously apprehensive as to the safety of his Bhurtpore prize-money. It is amounted to no less than £60,000, and he had placed the whole of it, together with the savings from his handsome pay as Commander-in-Chief, in the hands of Alexander & Co., Bankers of Calcutta. After he had done so, he was warned of the risk he ran, but having promised the friends and relations of Mr. Alexander in England that he would give the firm his custom, he allowed his money to remain in their hands. After a time, several failures occurred in banking houses with which Alexander & Co., were connected, and their credit thereby suffered. On this, Lord Combermere directed his money to be remitted to England, but was induced to change his mind on it being represented to him by the firm, that his withdrawal of confidence, at a time when all Calcutta Banks were regarded with suspicion, would occasion a run upon the house which must infallibly cause its ruin. Alarmed by subsequent reports he repeatedly asked that his money should be transferred to England, but each time was persuaded to relent by the urgent entreaties of the firm and strong representations that their credit was unimpaired. At length just before his departure for home he insisted on the entire amount being remitted to England, and received a promise that it should be paid into the London branch of the firm. When he embarked, Mr. Alexander accompanied him down the river, repeating this assurance. Not long after, Alexander & Co., failed, and Lord Combermere lost nearly the whole sum, receiving a certain portion only in the shape of a consignment of indigo, which gave him a great deal of trouble, and deteriorated to half its original value waiting in store for the market to recover from a sudden depreciation. The intelligence of Alexander's failure

reached Lord Combermere just before the commencement of a play in which he was to act with his children for the amusement of the tenants at Combermere. He made no sign, nor communicated the unpleasant intelligence just received till the next morning at breakfast, when his family and the guests assembled were annoyed and distressed at the tidings, and equally astonished on learning that one who was such a sufferer by this disaster should have been able to control his feelings so successfully, that not one of the party perceived any change in his usual cheerful manner."

Among the well known firms that were compelled to close their doors were the Club Treasurers, Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., who failed for Rs. 26,00,000. Their liabilities included a sum of over forty thousand rupees held on deposit from the Club, which was of course lost. This awful warning of the dangers attending the possession of a credit balance has not been disregarded, and there appears no likelihood that the Club will ever again find itself in a similar predicament.

The effect of these calamities upon the social life of Calcutta, though profound, was not altogether mischievous, for the straitened means of everybody put an end to the tradition of dull and ostentatious hospitality that had come down from the days of the "Nabobs."

Macaulay, by nature the most hospitable of men, writes in 1836:—

"That tremendous crash of the great commercial houses which took place a few years ago had produced a revolution in fashions. It ruined one half of the English society in Bengal and seriously injured the other half. A large proportion of the most important functionaries here are deeply in debt, and, accordingly, the mode of living is now exceedingly quiet and modest. Those immense subscriptions, those public tables, those costly equipages and entertainments of which Heber, and others who saw Calcutta a few years back, say so much, are never heard of. Speaking for myself, it was a great piece of good fortune that I came hither just at the time

when the general distress had forced everybody to adopt a moderate way of living. Owing very much to that circumstance, (while keeping house, I think more handsomely than any other member of Council) I have saved what will enable me to do my part towards making my family comfortable; and I shall have a competency for myself, small indeed, but quite sufficient to render me as perfectly independent as if I were the possessor of Burleigh or Chatsworth."

During these gloomy years nothing is heard of Club banquets or other festivities: indeed when we remember that the majority of members had lost a lifetime's savings through misplaced confidence in the soundness of institutions owned and directed by fellow-members, we can realize how severe was the strain on the amenities of club life caused by the financial situation.

Moreover there were other rifts in the lute, one of which came near to silencing the music for ever. This was the now forgotten Stocqueler—Lumley controversy, which in 1836 occupied columns of the Indian Press, and was conducted by the disputants with an astonishing lack of taste and good judgment.

Perhaps however some allowances should be made for the irascibility of men forced to endure the discomforts of successive hot weathers, with only a scanty supply of ice and no electric fans (a) to alleviate their sufferings.

Joachim Hayward Stocqueler, the founder of the "Englishman," published in his newly established journal a series of attacks upon certain measures taken by Colonel Lumley, the Adjutant-General. The tone of these attacks may be judged by the fact that Stocqueler, in reply to the accusation that they amounted to "wanton defamation," could only answer—"suppose they were—what is that to the purpose." The position of a journalist, who conceives it his duty to criticize adversely the official actions of a fellow member of his Club, must of necessity raise nice questions of ethics. To Colonel

(a) The swinging punkah was an old established institution by 1830, for it seems to have come into general use between 1780 and 1790. Formerly a hand fan manipulated by an attendant was the only method of obtaining an artificial breeze.

Lumley's friends Stocqueler's transgressions appeared heinous, and led by Mr. Longueville Clarke, of whom more hereafter, they proposed the expulsion of Stocqueler from the Club.

With an amazing disregard for the proprieties both sides rushed into print, and for many months the Press was filled with comments on the schism that was bringing the Club near dissolution. The controversy was not confined to local newspapers. In military circles Stockqueler's views obtained considerable support, and the editor of the "Meerut Universal Magazine," Captain Harvey Tuckett, had no difficulties in demonstrating that when it came to vituperation the mofussil could hold its own with Calcutta. With elephantine sarcasm and a queer flair for prophecy (a), he observed in a leading article that gentlemen have a way of settling their difficulties "by that description of short-hand that may be termed Pistolography." Metcalfe's tact finally saved the situation, Stocqueler was induced to resign his membership, but not before some members had withdrawn in disgust at this public washing of dirty linen, and a proposal to dissolve the Club had been put forward at a general meeting.

Among the now forgotten figures of Calcutta a century back none was better known in his day than Longueville Clarke, who took prominent part in the Stocqueler controversy. He was a leading barrister, and a man of terrific energy combined with great public spirit. To his enterprize institutions as dissimilar as the Calcutta Bar Library, the Metcalfe Hall, and the Ice House, owed their existence. Unhappily his virtues were marred by a hot head, an unbridled tongue, and a temper that it would not be unjust to describe as cantankerous.

Macaulay during his period in India had the misfortune to fall foul of Clarke. It was proposed by a Bill that had Macaulay's support to take away from European British subjects resident in the mofussil the right they had previously enjoyed

(a) Captain Harvey Tuckett will live in History by reason of his connection with the fire-eating Earl of Cardigan of Balaclava fame. Incensed at an article from Tuckett's pen Cardigan challenged him to a duel, which was fought on Wimbledon Common in September, 1840. The weapons were pistols, and at the second exchange of shots Tuckett was wounded. Cardigan was tried before the House of Peers, and acquitted on a technicality. Popular feeling was represented by the Duke of Cleveland, who for the customary declaration "not guilty upon my honour," substituted "not guilty legally upon my honour."

of having their civil appeals heard by the Supreme Court, and to substitute for this system a right of appeal to the Sudder Dewani Adalat. The European moffussil residents, who were the only persons directly interested, viewed the proposed change with equanimity, but the barristers of Calcutta, who had the sole right of audience in the Supreme Court, assumed the burden of saving the complacent victims of the obnoxious measure from the inferior brand of justice dispensed south of the Maidan by the Company's Judges (a). Clarke was in the van of the opposition, and indicated pretty clearly what Macaulay might expect if Government persisted in its proposals, reminding him that:—

“There yawns the sack and yonder rolls the Sea.”

One member of Clarke's own profession supported the Bill, and was promptly called a liar to his face. He replied by challenging Clarke to a duel, but Clarke refused to fight on the irrelevant plea that his opponent had been guilty of hugging attorneys. Macaulay writing in the summer of 1836 says—“The Bengal Club accordingly blackballed Longueville.” This cannot be strictly accurate, for it is beyond question that Clarke was already a member of the Club. Unhappily our records do not inform us whether the Club took any collective action to mark its disapproval of Clarke's disinclination to face his learned enemy's pistol (b). It may be added that the Bill passed into law without Macaulay's immersion, and Parliament declined to interfere with the action of the Indian Government. Time seems to have done nothing to mellow Clarke's intractability; with him as with King Tarquin,

“If the lance shook in his grip
’Twas more with hate than age.”

Years after we find him resigning the Calcutta Bar Library Club, which he himself founded, in a fit of pique, and being coaxed back after sulking in his tent for some months. He died in 1863.

(a) The Supreme Court stood on the Western portion of the site of the present High Court, the Sudder Court occupied the site of the present Station Hospital.

(b) Perhaps Clarke felt he was entitled to disregard aspersions on his courage, since he himself challenged Dr. Alexander Duff, the missionary, to a duel for daring to differ from him on the comparative merits of Eastern and Western learning.

The early days of Metcalfe's presidency saw the removal of the Club from its original home in Gordon's Buildings "to that capital upper roomed brick built messuage tenement or Dwelling House, lately in the occupation of Messieurs Allport, Ashburner & Company, situate, lying and being in Tank Square in the town of Calcutta (a). Tank Square is of course the modern Dalhousie Square, and the premises taken by the Club were afterwards No. 4 Dalhousie Square. They were very recently demolished and must have been familiar to most of the present members of the Club, as the place of business of Messrs. W. Newman & Co., the publishers, who occupied them from 1880 until their demolition. After the removal of the Club to Chowringhee they were for some time occupied by an institution bearing the alluring name of "Bodelio's Emporium of Fashion."

A resolution of 1838 to reciprocate with the Byculla Club, established in 1833, marks the beginning of a cordial connection ever since maintained between the foremost Clubs of Eastern and Western India (b). In this year there is evidence that members were growing dissatisfied with Tank Square in the appointment of a special sub-committee "to consider proposals to provide a suitable Club House." A further suggestion was put forward in favour of the formation of a Library, but this came to nothing for the familiar reason of lack of funds.

At the close of Metcalfe's long presidency Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, C.B. was elected President and held office from 1838 to 1841, during which period he was promoted Lieutenant-General. Sir Willoughby was kinsman of Lord Combermere being the son of Admiral Rowland Cotton, Lord Combermere's first cousin. In 1797 while at Rugby he led a school rebellion culminating in the public burning of the Headmaster's desk. For such a boy there was but one career possible, and Cotton was appointed an Ensign in the Foot Guards in the following year. He served with distinction in the Peninsula, Burmah, and also in Afghanistan where he had as his aide-de-camp the future Sir Henry Havelock. In 1839 he obtained command of the Bengal Presidency. After retirement

(a) This description is taken from an advertisement of 1829.

(b) The Bengal Club also reciprocates with the Madras, the Shanghai, and the Hong Kong Clubs.

on the outbreak of the Crimean War he endeavoured to obtain further employment but was unsuccessful. This disappointment is attributed by his biographer to his "advancing years and unwieldy figure." The latter disability may be in some measure an indirect compliment to the table kept by the Bengal Club.

Though not attaining to his cousin's patriarchal years, Sir Willoughby died in 1860 at the ripe old age of seventy five.

In 1840 the Club presented a Cup "intended for an ice pail or wine cooler, and holding three bottles,—the centre one for either champagne or burgundy," for the Calcutta Races.

The elegance of this trophy moved the Press to positive rhapsody.

"The form is that of the ancient galley which is supported by two spiritedly modelled sea horses. On the prow appears Victoria with her trumpets in one hand, the other holding forth the crown for the successful candidate. At the stern stands Neptune with his trident. The centres are decorated with the head of a Satyr, whose temples are bound with ivy, and above them are seated little playful Bachqualls, (sic) pressing bunches of grapes, the whole placed within an elegantly embossed salver. The horses are modelled by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., and possess great spirit and vigour; they appear to us to be very accurate and beautiful in their figures, form, development of muscles, etc., and are, we believe, unrivalled in their size and execution by anything before attempted in India, the hair and manes of the horses are soft and silky."

The Race was run on January 9th, 1840 and the conditions were a trifle severe, being two heats of two miles at eight and a half stone. Both heats were won by the favourite, Mr. Allan's grey Arab horse "Glendower," (Gash up).

On Sir Willoughby's departure the Club had the signal honour of having as its President the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough. Presumably His Excellency's presidential duties were performed to a large extent by deputy; for during this period of his tempestuous Viceroyalty he was but rarely in his capital. He was eldest son of Edward Law, first Baron

Ellenborough, the famous advocate and Lord Chief Justice of England. Early in life he obtained from his father the sinecure office of joint chief clerk of the pleas in the King's Bench worth seven thousand pounds a year, and this he held till his death in 1871. He entered Parliament as a young man and before coming to India he had been President of the Board of Control. He was quarter of a century ahead of his time in advocating the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. As Governor-General he was always in hot water. His conduct of the Afghan War and the annexation of Scinde were both adversely criticized, and his preference for the employment of military men in political posts obtained him the hostility of the Civil Service. He was recalled in 1844 and permitted to solace his wounded feelings with an Earldom. His talents both as an orator and as an administrator were remarkable, but theatricality, love of display, and an overbearing temper prevented him from doing full justice to his great qualities. His name is preserved in Calcutta in the Ellenborough Course, that part of the Maidan which lies between Fort William and the Race Course.

Hitherto the Club had sought its Presidents either from the profession of Arms or from the Executive. In 1844 however, there begins a dynasty of Supreme Court Judges lasting fourteen years. The first of these was Sir John Peter Grant (a) who came to India in 1827 as a Puisne Judge at Bombay. He was appointed to the Calcutta Supreme Court in 1833 and died on his voyage home after retirement in 1848. His son, John Peter Grant the Second, was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1859 to 1862. It is possible that the meeting of Grant and his predecessor, Lord Ellenborough, may have been embarrassing, for in 1829 certain judgments delivered by Grant in Bombay incurred the displeasure of the Governor Sir John Malcolm, who complained to the Directors. Ellenborough was then at the Board of Control, and wrote privately to Malcolm suggesting that Grant should sit with two other Judges whom

(a) The Grants of Rothiemurchus are a very ancient race. A Scottish composer's slip once transformed. Genesis VI. 4.

"There were Giants in the earth in those days" "into."

"There were Grants in the earth in those days." To the members of the family the error only appeared to furnish the authority of Scripture for an opinion they had always entertained.



THE BENGAL CLUB—PREMISES OCCUPIED FROM 1845 TILL 1968, WHEN THE PRESENT BUILDING WAS COMMENCED
ON THE SAME SITE. THIS IS THE HOUSE THAT WAS OCCUPIED BY LORD MACAULAY WHILE LAW MEMBER
OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL FROM 1834 TO 1838.

the Board would appoint for the purpose of keeping him in check "like a wild elephant between two tame ones." Malcolm's secretary treated the letter as a despatch and it was published, all the world including Grant being thereby made acquainted with Ellenborough's irreverent simile. It is to be doubted whether the tame elephants viewed the offending sentence with any greater approbation than the wild one, the wound to whose dignity was so severe that he resigned, and migrated to Calcutta to practise at the Bar. A certain Lord Chancellor in reply to criticisms on his methods of patronage is reported to have observed that *ceteris paribus* he appointed his own relations, and "*ceteris* generally are *paribus*." Grant's views were similar, and the appointment of one of his sons, immediately on his call to the Bar, to the Office of Master in Equity was regarded as a scandalous piece of nepotism.

In 1845, the long contemplated plan of the removal of the Club from Tank Square was accomplished. The building chosen was that occupied by Macaulay during his residence in India as Law Member of Supreme Council from 1834 to 1838. The owner of the property was Babu Kali Prasanna Singh, a wealthy resident of Jorasanko, who won the gratitude of his countrymen by his Bengali translation of the Mahabharat. A lease of the premises for thirty years was arranged on satisfactory terms, and in addition No. 1, Park Street and Nos. 1 and 1/1, Russel Street were taken as accommodation for resident members.

It is deplorable that the candidates' books were not carefully preserved from the foundation of the Club, since in their absence it is not possible to say with certainty whether we are privileged to number Macaulay among our members. It is indeed almost incredible that Macaulay should not have sought the membership of the only institution in Calcutta where the London periodicals were regularly to be seen, and of which his greatest friend in Calcutta, Ryan, was a member. But this is conjecture, and we can only hope that documentary evidence will one day come to light which will resolve our doubts. In either event the fact that for over sixty years the Club House was Macaulay's former residence is an interesting link with one of the most remarkable men that ever came to India.

The recent Victorian revival has not as yet succeeded in restoring Macaulay to the position he held in the eyes of his contemporaries.

His cocksureness, his literary tricks of antithesis, and reiteration, and his love of the "purple patch" are all faults which modern taste finds it difficult to pardon. Moreover, the *laissez-faire* radicalism of the man who wrote that "the primary end of Government is the protection of the persons and property of men" has few disciples to-day.

But whatever Macaulay's limitations, his short stay in India had considerable results. Had personal knowledge of the country not directed his attention to the history of the English occupation of Bengal, it is probable that the famous essays on Lord Clive and Warren Hastings would not have been written, and it was from these essays that at least two generations of English people derived their conception of India. Their influence is still profound, for a single reading leaves behind it pictures of Clive, Hastings, Impey, and Francis, that no amount of subsequent research seems wholly able to correct. The treatment is by no means unprejudiced: in Impey's case at any rate it is positively unjust (a). Fitzjames Stephen's learned and careful book (b) is the work of a trained jurist of impartial mind; but as a vindication of Impey it has proved powerless to dispel the impression created by Macaulay's vivid and partizan writing. No one realizes this better than the author. "I believe him," he writes of Impey "to have been quite innocent: but this book will be read by hardly anyone, and Macaulay's paragraphs will be read with delighted convictions by several generations."

In India Macaulay's name will always be linked with the decision taken in 1835 to adopt English as the medium of higher instruction. Macaulay became President of a Committee of

(a) Even the conventional innocence of childhood is denied to little Elijah. Referring to their Westminster days, Macaulay writes: "But we think we may safely venture to guess that, whenever Hastings wished to play any trick more than usually naughty, he hired Impey with a tart or a ball to act as fag in the worst part of the prank."

(b) "The Story of Nuncmar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey" by the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., Law Member of the Governor-General's Council 1869-1872. Judge of the Queen's Bench Division and father of Sir Harry Lushington Stephen, a former Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Sir James Stephen died in 1894.

Public Instruction evenly divided on the question whether education should aim at developing Indian culture on its own lines or at giving as many students as possible the opportunity of drinking at the spring of Western learning. Macaulay threw all his weight on the side of the "Westerners," and his views carried the day with the Government.(a). A torrent of controversial ink has flowed unceasingly ever since, and there are those who attribute the greater part of India's ills to the policy that Macaulay so vigorously supported: but this is not the place to weigh the truth of their opinions.

Perhaps however the most lasting monument to Macaulay's abilities is the Indian Penal Code, the first draft of which appeared in 1837. It did not actually become law until 1860 after revision by Sir Barnes Peacock; but in the main Macaulay's scheme was accepted, and the Code, which Macaulay's biographer asserts younger Civilians carry in their saddle bags and older Civilians carry in their heads, has always been recognised as a model of what a Code should be, which has to be administered largely by those who are not trained lawyers.

Though Macaulay was only thirty two when he came to India he had already established his reputation as a coming man, and, as was to be expected, his heart remained in London. He was proud of his house which he pronounces as "the best in Calcutta," and of his cook, whom a 'chit' from Lord Dalhousie, a former Commander-in-Chief and the father of the future Viceroy described as "decidedly the first artist in Bengal."

It may interest members to-day, as they drive in their cars through the Club compound, to know how its most illustrious tenant depicted it ninety years ago. "I have a very pretty garden not unlike our little grass-plot at Clapham but larger. It consists of a fine sheet of turf, with a gravel walk round it, and flower-beds scattered over it. It looks beautiful just now after the rains, and I hear it keeps its verdure during a great part of the year. A flight of steps leads down from my library

(a) Macaulay's famous Minute is a good example of the merits and defects of his style. Nothing could be more lucid; but the same nail is hit so often on the head, that the noise of the blows jars the nerves. It seems strange that it never struck Macaulay that his slap-dash manner of disposing of Indian poetry, history and science might appear in some quarters a trifle offensive.

into the garden and it is so well shaded, that you may walk in it till ten o'clock in the morning."

Moreover in an age when cockney high-brows are constantly sneering at the "narrowness" of Anglo-Indian Society, it is refreshing to find that the intellectual and conversational gifts of many Calcutta exiles were warmly admired by one whose talents and richly stored mind were the delight of Holland House. But though cheerful, Macaulay was often homesick. "Banishment," he writes "is no light matter. I feel as if I had no other wish than to see my country and die." The climate too came in for its share of abuse: "We are annually baked four months, boiled four more, and allowed the remaining four to become cool in if we can. Insects and undertakers are the only living creatures which seem to enjoy the climate." "All the fruits of the tropics" he would declare "are not worth a pottle of Covent Garden strawberries and a lodging up three pairs of stairs in London is better than a palace in a compound of Chowringhee."

As chatelaine of Macaulay's palace, he had brought with him his sister Hannah (Nancy), but within the first year of his stay she fell in love with and shortly afterwards married Charles Edward Trevelyan, then a rising junior Civilian and afterwards Governor of Madras. The second child of this marriage is the veteran author Sir George Otto Trevelyan, O.M., who though born in 1838 is happily still among us, and to whom we owe the delightful "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," first published in 1876.

In 1848, Grant retired from India, and from 1849 until 1855 our President was Sir James Colville. Colville came to Calcutta as Advocate General in 1845. He was raised to the Bench of the Supreme Court in 1848, and was Chief Justice from 1855 to 1859. After his retirement Colville sat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, first as Indian Assessor and afterwards as one of the four salaried Judges appointed under the Act of 1871. He died in 1880.

At the mature age of forty seven, he took to wife the daughter of John Peter Grant the Second, the Lieutenant-Governor. In 1848 both Colville and John Peter Grant the First had been on the Bench of the Supreme Court. Can the annals

of the law furnish another instance of a Judge's espousing the grand-daughter of one of his learned brothers?

Colville's successor, Sir Arthur William Buller, was one of the Bullers of Morval, Cornwall, a family with a hereditary aptitude for the Bench. Not only had Sir Anthony Buller been an ornament of the Supreme Court a generation before, but Sir Francis Buller, who was made a Puisne Judge of the King's Bench in 1778 at the age of thirty two, was, it is said, the youngest Judge ever appointed in England. Sir Francis was something of an eccentric and it may be that his early advancement made him overbearing. The great Erskine was among his pupils.

He was only fifty four when he died. It is permissible to doubt if the other side of the Styx conformed to his peculiar ideals. "My idea of Heaven," he was wont to say "is to sit at Nisi Prius all day and play whist all night."

Arthur Buller was born in Calcutta in 1808, the son of Charles Buller of the Bengal Civil Service, whose wife, the daughter of Colonel William Kirkpatrick, the Orientalist, was in her youth one of the belles of Calcutta. In 1811 John Leydon the poet, on seeing her in Highland dress at a Calcutta ball, was moved to song:

That bonnets' pride, that Tartan's flow,
My soul with wild emotion fills ;
Methinks I see in Fancy's glow
A princess from the land of the hills.

Her brilliant eye, her streaming hair,
Her skins soft splendours do display
The finest pencil must despair,
Till it can paint the solar ray.

The Bullers after retirement from India settled first in London and then in Edinburgh. Being anxious for the education of their sons, Arthur and his elder brother Charles, they sought a private tutor and obtained the services of Thomas Carlyle, then a man of twenty seven.

Carlyle, though often irritated by the caprices of Mrs. Buller, retained to the end of his life grateful memories of the family's kindness. Of his pupils, Charles was by far the more

brilliant; Arthur's good qualities inspired only moderate enthusiasm. Carlyle describes him in 1831 as a "goodish youth, affectionate, at least attached; not so handsome as I had expected though more so than enough." Arthur was called to the Bar and went to Ceylon as Queen's Advocate; he was appointed a Judge of the Calcutta Supreme Court in 1848 and retired in 1859. He died in England in 1869, having represented Devonport in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865. Charles Buller, his senior by a year may be described as the young Marcellus of the post—Reform Bill Liberals. He represented Liskeard from 1832 until his comparatively early death in 1848. He held many posts of importance and was everywhere regarded as a man of exceptional promise. Thackeray lamented him in some affecting lines beginning

"Why should your mother, Charles, not mine,
Be weeping at her darling's grave."

Arthur Buller's presidency of the Club was contemporaneous with the Mutiny. There is unfortunately no reference in the Club records to the incidents of those critical times but it is permissible to surmise that on Panic Sunday the resident members had reason to congratulate themselves on the proximity of Fort William.

The events of that day (June 14th, 1857) have been described somewhat acidly by Kaye and Malleon. There were at the time a regiment of Sepoys in the Fort and three and a half regiments of Sepoys at Barrackpore. All were known to be seething with disaffection and to cope with a possible outbreak there were only a wing of the 53rd Foot in the Fort, and the 78th Highlanders at Chinsurah. Shortly after morning service it was rumoured that the regiments at Barrackpore had mutinied and were in full march on Calcutta. The European and Indian Christian inhabitants at once sought refuge in the Fort and on the ships lying at anchor in the river. The pens of the soldierly historians of the Mutiny describe the conduct of the civilian population as pusillanimous, but it is difficult to see what other course was possible for unarmed citizens. Though the rumour was in fact unfounded, and the Barrackpore regiments were successfully disarmed, nothing could have appeared more plausible at the time. Mutiny was raging throughout the whole

countryside from Meerut to Benares, and the early successes of the outbreak were largely due to the misplaced confidence of European Officers, and their reluctance to give an impression of cowardice by taking proper measures for their security. For each man to have awaited in his house and with his family the musket balls and bayonets of the mutineers would have been not heroism but folly. An eyewitness describes the flight across the maidan as, "what might have been if a modern Herculaneum had been evacuated in broad daylight on the approach of a visible eruption from a neighbouring volcano," and indeed the predicament of the civilians was not unlike that of men who see an advancing stream of lava approaching them.

That they were unarmed was not their fault. In May the civilian community had offered to raise a Volunteer Corps, whose formation might enable the regular British troops to be despatched to the North. Lord Canning at first declined the offer, but finally accepted it on June 13th, and thereafter the Calcutta Volunteer Guards came into being. It is a matter for regret that no roll exists of the members of the Club who shouldered musket or rifle in this valuable force.

The Club however possesses one link with the India of 1856 and 1857 to which the overworked adjective "unique" can be for once appropriately applied.

This is the "Last Term Haileybury Club Cup" presented to the Club in 1913 by Sir James Lyall (a) and Colonel Rivett-Carnac. (b) Its history is best told in Colonel Rivett-Carnac's own words: "Before the India Bill of 1858 all appointments to the Indian Civil Service were a valuable patronage in the hands of the Directors, who gave the appointments to their friends and others. Those nominated had to go through a two years course at the East Indian College at Haileybury. In 1858 the appointments were thrown open to competition. (c) But

(a) Sir James Broadwood Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., arrived 1858. Chief Commissioner of Coorg 1883. Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab 1887—1892.

(b) John Henry Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., A.D.C., F.S.A., arrived in 1858, retired 1894 Colonel Commanding the Ghazipore Light Horse.

(c) Macanlay made one of his last and most effective Parliamentary speeches in support of the change. If the House of Commons could have foreseen the events of 1857, would it, one wonders, have sanctioned the abolition of a system, however theoretically indefensible, which gave India such servants as John Lawrence and Robert Montgomery.

some young men who had already been appointed by the Directors were passed through Haileybury, which was kept open for the purpose. These sixty, or thereabouts, composed the "Last Term" at the College (1855-57). There, eleven of us formed ourselves into a Club, "The Last Term Club." They were mostly Public School, and leading men, two of them being from the Universities. The members of the Club kept together, dined and supped together once a week, and kept up the friendship thus formed, not only during College time, but in after days. The Cup which you have been good enough to accept for the Bengal Club, was the Loving Cup passed round at those Meetings.

At the close of Haileybury, the Cup fell by lot to Mr. Nugent Daniell of the Bombay Civil Service, on whose decease it passed to James Lyall, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

As I was the youngest of the Members, and, alas, the only other surviving Member, he wished me to accept it. But he was good enough to accept my suggestion that we should offer it to the Bengal Club, of, to us, many happy memories."

Colonel Rivett-Carnac's "Many Memories" helps us to construct a picture of Club life in Calcutta at the time of his arrival in 1858. The Bengal Club, he informs us, was affected by the Haileybury civilian of those days, the United Service Club (a) being more in favour with some of the military and the new group of what were termed "Competition Wallahs" or "Wallahs," the Civil Servants who were now taking the place of the Haileybury men. The writer became a resident in the Club and he points out the unwisdom of keeping a young civilian in Calcutta for the ostensible purpose of language study. "There was cricket, racing, paper chases, and the tent club later in the year, and one could play sufficiently high at the Bengal Club, and sit up very late and eat heavy suppers there if so inclined."

The later hour of dining prescribed by modern fashion has put an end to the last mentioned variety of self-indulgence.

Sir Arthur Buller was succeeded by Henry Ricketts, Member of the Board of Revenue, who after retirement received the honour of K.C.S.I., having refused the appointment of

(a) The Bengal United Service Club was established in 1845.

Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces on the ground of failing health. He survived until 1886. From 1835 to 1839 he was Commissioner of the Cuttack Division and a memorial tablet in Balasore cemetery records that he "never forgot Balasore or the Ooryahs." His portrait hangs in the Town Hall.

In 1860 General Sir James Outram was elected President. Outram is without question the most romantic figure in the Club's history. With some men and those not always of the highest talents there is found an indefinable quality that appeals to the imagination of their followers as something superhuman. The Indian Mutiny was fruitful in such characters and Outram is among them. Inferior to John Lawrence in ability, and lacking the demoniac force of Nicholson, he was pre-eminent in inspiring loyalty and affection—"a very perfect and gentle Knight."

In 1842 when Outram was thirty nine years old, Sir Charles Napier, the head of the military and civil administration of Scinde and Baluchistan, proposed his health at a public banquet in the words: "Gentlemen, I give you the Bayard of India *Sans peur* and *Sans reproche*, Major James Outram of the Bombay Army." His own and succeeding generations have acknowledged the justice of the compliment. His body lies in Westminster Abbey, where his resting place, near the centre of the nave, is marked by a marble slab bearing the inscription "The Bayard of India."

His father was Benjamin Outram, a Civil Engineer erroneously supposed to be the eponymous inventor of the "Tramway"(a). James Outram joined the Bombay Army in 1819 and for the following forty years he was actively employed almost without a break. Such leisure as he had was devoted to the pursuit of big game: alike on the battlefield and in the chase his sagacity and courage were remarkable, so that it became a proverb on the Bombay side—"A fox is a fool and a lion a coward compared with James Outram."

This is not the place for a detailed account of his eminent services in Western India, the most picturesque of which was

(a) Tram is the Scandinavian for "plank" or "beam" and is found in the sense of a plankway as early as 1555. Smiles' "Life of George Stephenson" is responsible for the Outram myth.

the subjugation of the Bhils. Outram, then a subaltern of twenty three, not only quelled these turbulent people, but enlisted them in a corps raised by himself with such success that the tribes quickly furnished over six hundred well behaved and efficient soldiers.

He seems never to have visited Calcutta until July 31st, 1857, when, as Sir James Outram lately decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath for his services in the Persian War, he arrived to take command of the two divisions of the Bengal Army occupying the country from Calcutta to Cawnpore.

In addition to his military command, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude in succession to Sir Henry Lawrence killed in the defence of Lucknow. Outram at once pushed forward and joined Havelock at Cawnpore, that scene of "fruitless courage and unutterable woe." The immediate task before Outram was the relief of Lucknow. He was an ambitious man, and the eyes of India and the world were anxiously fixed upon the sorely beleaguered garrison, but with rare unselfishness he made over military command of the operations to Havelock, so that the General who had borne the burden and responsibility of the earlier operations should not be deprived of the credit of their ultimate success. The final words of the Order ran as follows:—"The Major General, therefore in gratitude for, and admiration of, the brilliant deeds of Arms achieved by General Havelock and his gallant troops, will cheerfully waive his rank on the occasion, and will accompany the force to Lucknow in his civil capacity—as Chief Commissioner of Oude—tendering his military services to General Havelock as a volunteer. On the relief of Lucknow, the Major General will resume his position at the head of the Force."

It should be added that Sir Colin Campbell approved of, and confirmed this temporary transfer of command, which from a strictly official point of view it might be difficult to justify.

On September 19th the relieving column 3000 strong consisting of English, Scottish(a), and Sikh troops set out on the forty miles march to Lucknow. The siege was raised on

(a) The 78th Highlanders.

"Is it true what is told by the scout
Outram and Havelock breaking their way through the fell mutineers?
Surely the pibroch of Europe is rising again in our ears."

—Tennyson, "The Defence of Lucknow."

September 25th, Outram being wounded in the arm by a musket ball in the attack. Havelock's force was not strong enough for the complete defeat of the rebels, and was itself beleaguered until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell.

Outram did not again see active service, and in April 1858 was appointed Military Member of the Governor General's Council. The Queen showed her appreciation of his services by conferring a baronetcy upon him, and Parliament granted him an annuity of £1000 to be continued to his immediate successor. By this time the years of strenuous labour were making themselves felt on even upon Outram's magnificent physique. Condemned in Calcutta to office work he grew stout and was compelled to give up riding. Colonel Rivett-Carnac has given us a delightful picture of the veteran general.

Outram was at the time in receipt of a handsome salary, and he was morbidly anxious that his entertaining should not fall short of what custom demanded. Thus it was that the youngest civilian or last-joined subaltern who called at Garden Reach, was sure to receive an invitation to dine at the hero's table.

Nothing was more characteristic of Outram than that, though an officer of the Indian Army, one of his chief interests was the well-being of the British soldier in India.

The ideas of Wellington who described his soldiers as "the scum of the earth" still lingered, and for more than twenty years longer the lash was considered essential for the preservation of discipline. Little was done by the authorities for the material, and nothing for the moral welfare of the troops. Outram on the contrary maintained that the soldier would respond to decent treatment, and that if he was addicted to drink and debauchery it was because no effort was made to provide him with reasonable recreation.

Until the closing years of his life Outram was a poor man, but after the Scinde campaign in 1843, he declined his share of the prize money amounting to £3000 and arranged for its distribution among military and civil charities. Throughout his life he spent considerable sums on the purchase of books for regimental libraries and the Outram Institute in Dum Dum Cantonment was the first "Soldiers Club" established in India on modern lines.

In 1860 while President of the Club, he was compelled by ill-health to leave for England. Though the Club re-elected him in the following year^(a), it must have been evident to most that this was Outram's final farewell to India. A public address presented to him drew attention in its concluding words to his kindly and chivalrous nature :—

“But, Sir, it is not as the successful General, nor as the Trusted Statesman, that you will be best remembered by us, who have mixed with the companions of your Toils and Triumphs, and who, some of us, have had the honour to serve with and under you.”

There follows this final and breathless sentence :—

“It is as a man whom no success could harden or render selfish, who could surrender to an heroic comrade the honour of success which fortune had placed in his own grasp, who in the excitement of battle and in the midst of triumph never forgot the claims and wants of the humblest of his followers, who loved his fellow soldiers better than his own fame and aggrandizement, and has devoted himself with his whole heart to improve the Soldier's moral and intellectual as well as physical condition,—it is as one who would not only sacrifice life and fortune to duty, but who never allowed either fear or favour to weigh for a moment against what his heart told him was right and true;—it is as our noble and disinterested fellow-countryman, who has preserved all his chivalrous feeling unchilled through the wear and tear of a laborious life, and who will ever be emphatically remembered as “the Soldier's friend,” that we would wish to testify our admiration and affectionate respect, and to preserve the memory of your career as an example to ourselves and to those who come after us.”

The misgivings of his friends were justified, for his health was failing rapidly. In June, 1862, the University of Oxford conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon Outram and Lord Palmerston.

(a) He was officially on six months leave.

Surely the walls of Sheldonian have never looked upon a more curiously contrasted pair of eminent men—the single-minded soldier, whom his labours had made an old man before his time, and the sprightly cynic of seventy eight whose indiscretions and apparent lack of principles had so violently perturbed Queen Victoria and her Consort.

In the same month, supporting his now bowed and feeble frame in the arm of Lord Clyde, Outram attended the funeral of his former chief, Lord Canning, in Westminster Abbey. He died at Pau on March 11th, 1863.

No object is more familiar to the citizens of Calcutta than the spirited equestrian statue by J. H. Foley R.A., that faces the Maidan west of the junction of Park Street and Chowringhee. It was unveiled by Lord Napier of Magdala in 1874: Outram is reining back his charger as turning in his saddle with drawn sword he rallies his followers. Through the generosity of Mr. O. S. Martin (President 1927) the Club now possesses a portrait of Sir James Outram.

For the years 1862 and 1863 the Club had as its President that distinguished Indian and Colonial Administrator, Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.S.I., commonly known as Sir Bartle Frere. Like Outram he won his first laurels on the Bombay side, and he was the first Indian Civil Servant outside the Bengal cadre to be appointed to the Council of the Governor-General.

He had previously held the Chief Commissionership of Scinde since 1850. So successful was his administration that on the outbreak of the Mutiny he was able to send his only English regiment to join Lawrence in the Punjab, while for the Government of a territory equal in area to England and Wales he was content to rely on Indian Troops supported by one hundred and seventy eight British bayonets.

“From the first commencement of the Mutiny,” wrote John Lawrence, “until the final triumph, Frere has rendered assistance to the Punjab Administration, just as if he had been one of its own commissioners.”

After his service in Calcutta, he was appointed Governor of Bombay. His term of office there coincided with the financial crisis due to the collapse of the first Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the consequent liquidation of the Bank of Bombay.

Frere arrived in Bombay at a time of unexampled but artificial prosperity. Lincoln's blockade of the Confederate harbours had deprived the world of its principle source of cotton supply and in consequence of the scarcity, prices on the Bombay cotton market soared. The close of the Civil War in 1865 produced the inevitable slump and many were ruined.

Frere retired from India in 1867. His subsequent career was concerned with South Africa, where his conduct in connection with the Zulu War was bitterly attacked by Mr. Gladstone in the Midlothian campaign. He died in 1884. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral and his statue stands on the Thames Embankment.

For the years 1864 to 1870 all the Presidents of the Club were closely connected with the newly established High Court. This Court was established by Letters Patent in 1862, and its practical effect was to amalgamate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court deriving its authority from its Charter of 1774 and of the two principal "Company's" Courts, namely the Sudder Dewanny Adalat and the Sudder Nizamat Adalat. According to the Act of Parliament, in pursuance of which the Letters Patent were granted, the existing Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Sudder Dewanny Adalat became Judges of the High Court.

Sir Mordaunt Lewis Wells had been Judge of the Supreme Court since 1859 and became Judge of the High Court on its establishment. He was president of the Club in 1864.

He is chiefly memorable for having tried with the assistance of a special Jury the last cause celebre ever heard by the Supreme Court. This was the trial of the Rev. James Long, the translator of the vernacular play "Nil Darpan." (a) Mr. Long was prosecuted on the ground that his preface to the play was a libel on "The Englishman" and "The Bengal Harkaru," and the play itself a libel on "the general body of planters." At the time the planting community was violently incensed against the Government, the chief object of their wrath being the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Peter Grant. The Press warmly supported the Planters.

(a) "Nil Darpan" ("The Mirror of Indigo") was an exposure of the abuses of the system of Indigo Cultivation in Bengal.

Mr. Long's trial resulted in a conviction and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of a thousand rupees, which was immediately paid by a wealthy Hindoo sympathizer.

Sir Mordaunt's charge to the Jury was bitterly attacked for its alleged partiality. A public meeting of Indian inhabitants demanded his recall, but Government, although probably, holding similar views, was sensible enough to take no notice, and the storm, as usually happens in such cases, subsided in due course.

C. B. Trevor of the Civil Service, who was President in 1865, 1867, and 1868 was also a Judge of the High Court, having been, prior to 1862, one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adalat. A portrait of him is to be found in the Registrar's Room of the High Court.

T. H. Cowie, President in 1866, 1869 and 1870 was Advocate General.

A portrait of Charles Marten, President 1871, 1872 and 1873, hangs in the Club Reading Room. Charles Marten is of interest as being the first President of the Club who was a member neither of the services nor of one of the learned professions. Though private trading had long been forbidden to the servants of the Government, the prejudice against "the interlopers," as the unofficial mercantile and planting communities were called, died hard, nor was its death hastened by the various commercial crises through which Calcutta passed during the first half of the nineteenth century. Mr. Marten's election, therefore, may be said to mark the dawn of a new era. He was a prominent broker well known for his interest in racing and sport of every kind. His firm which was practically a one man business has long since been dissolved. We may justifiably regard him as the founder of the line of Presidents of the Chamber and other "rich men furnished with ability" who have from time to time directed the destinies of the Club.

It must be admitted that the list of Presidents from 1864 onwards contains no names as celebrated as those of Metcalfe, Outram, or Bartle Frere.

C. T. Buckland, President in 1874 and 1875, was a distinguished Civil Servant, who retired in 1881 as Member of the Board of Revenue. He came of the same family as Frank

Buckland the Naturalist, and was appropriately enough President of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens. His interest in Natural History was transmitted to his descendants. His son, Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.,^(a) was in due course President of the Gardens, and the mantle has now fallen on the shoulders of Mr. Justice Buckland of the Calcutta High Court, Mr. C. E. Buckland's eldest son.

In Dr. T. Oldham, L.L.D., F.G.S., F.R.S., the Club had in 1876 a President of high Scientific attainments.

Oldham who was educated at Trinity College Dublin, came to India in 1851, as Superintendent of the Geological Survey, and the organization of that department was his work. He was four times President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the author of a number of learned papers.

In spite of the scientific proclivities of its Presidents the Club appears to have been more frivolous in the seventies than it is to-day. In 1873 the Club gave a Ball on what seems the somewhat unsuitable date of June 28th. Thereafter Balls and Ladies' Dinners appear to have become fairly common. The last mention of a Ball is in 1889, when one was given in honour, of His Royal Highness, Prince Albert Victor. After that year it seems that the Muse Terpsichore migrated to more congenial surroundings. In November, 1911, Ladies were invited to a Reception to mark the completion of the new Clubhouse and then for close on sixteen years monasticism reigned.

In 1875 the lease was renewed for twenty years with an option of a further twenty years at the expiry of the term. In 1879 the Committee is found sanctioning a Sweepstake on the Derby "provided it is not advertised." The experiment was repeated in the following years and in 1882 a second Sweepstake was held on the St. Leger.

The Sweepstakes showed an increasing tendency to attract more than domestic interest and they were abandoned in 1890. The original barrel used for drawing the tickets is still in the Club which now holds Sweepstakes on the King-Emperor's Cup and the Grand National.

In 1878, 1879 and 1880, the Club after an interval of some years had a legal President in J. D. Bell, who was then Standing

^(a) Author of "Bengal under the Lientenant Governors" and Editor of "The Dictionary of Indian Biography."

Counsel and officiated as Advocate General for six months in 1879.

In 1881 the roll contains a name familiar in Bengal in Henry Thoby Prinsep, who was President in that year and again in 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902. He was the son of Henry Thoby Prinsep of the Civil Service, one of the original members of the Club. James Prinsep (1799-1840), in whose memory "Prinsep's Ghat" was erected by the citizens of Calcutta was the first Henry Thoby Prinsep's brother.

Henry Thoby Prinsep (the President) was born in 1836; after passing through Haileybury, he came to India in 1855, and was Assistant Magistrate at Midnapore during the Mutiny. He was the first Registrar of the High Court, of which he became a Judge in 1877. He retired in 1904 aged sixty eight, having sat on the Bench for the unparalleled period of twenty seven years. (a) He was knighted in 1894 and made K.C.I.E. on retirement. He was a pillar of freemasonry in Bengal, and the last member of the Civil Service educated at Haileybury to be employed in India. He died in 1914.

The presidency of J. J. J. Keswick (1882, 1883, 1884, 1885) recalls the stormy days of Lord Ripon and the Ilbert Bill controversy. In Bengal the struggle to defeat the Government of India's proposals was headed by Keswick who may be regarded as the founder of the European Association which under the name of the "European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association" was established in 1883 to oppose the Bill. The compromise finally arranged is a matter of history.

No unofficial European has ever enjoyed the unquestioning confidence of his community to the same degree as "King" Keswick. He was in India from 1863 to 1886 and for the last five years of this period he was the head of the firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co.

His successor, Sir William Macpherson of the Civil Service, was President for no less than nine years, a record surpassed by Sir Charles Metcalfe alone. He was one of the last nurselings of Haileybury entering the service in 1856. He was a Judge of the High Court from 1885 until he retired in 1900. He

(a) Modern conditions of service have now made the repetition of this feat impossible.

died in 1909, and there is a portrait of him in the Club Reading Room.

Many members of his family have adopted an Indian career, and his son, Mr. A. G. H. Macpherson, is well known as the owner of the unique collection of Marine Prints which it is hoped will be acquired by the Nation.

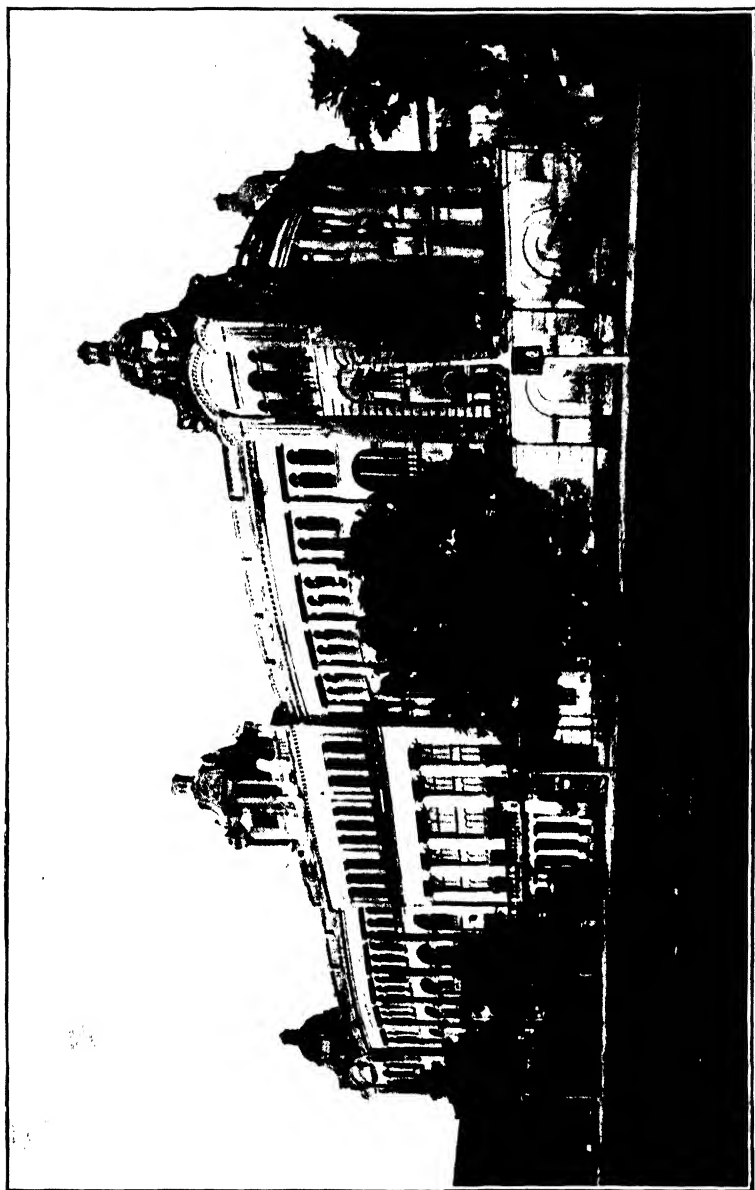
With the present century a period is reached when the careers and characters of our Presidents are matters of personal knowledge to many members, and it is felt that the time has come to discontinue biographical notes. Mention must however be made, of Sir Alexander Apcar C.S.I. (President 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1910). Sir Alexander was head of the old established firm of Messrs. Apcar & Co., and a man of great public spirit. He was chiefly remarkable however as an enthusiastic supporter of Calcutta racing, and for many years he might justly have been described as Calcutta's leading owner.

He died in April 1913, and in the following month his brothers, Mr. J. G. and Mr. S. A. Apcar, generously presented to the Club five cups from Sir Alexander's collection of trophies. (a)

In 1895 the expiry of the lease brought the question of new premises into prominence, and it was proposed to acquire a new site to south west of the junction of Camac Street and Theatre Road. As an alternative it was suggested that the site No. 41, Chowringhee, now occupied by the Army and Navy Stores, should be purchased, but neither project proved acceptable and the lease was renewed for a further twenty years. However before this period had elapsed it became evident that the old buildings must be replaced, and with a view to the erection of a new Club house the Club in 1907 purchased the freehold for a sum of five and a half lakhs of rupees, and in the same year formed itself into a registered Company. A competition for a design for the new building was held in which Mr. Vincent Fisch, a well-known Calcutta architect, was successful. The contract for the actual work, which was begun in

(a) The Cups were—

- The Walter Locke Cup 1889-90 won by "Paladin"
- The Viceroy's Cup, 1891-92, won by "Moor House"
- The Cooch Behar Cup, 1907, won by "Ballark"
- The Burdwan Cup, 1909-10, won by "Mayfowl."
- The Cooch Behar Cup, 1911, won by "Five Crown."



THE BENGAL CLUB—PRESENT BUILDING.

1908, was entrusted to the Bengal Stone Company, with Mr. Esch as consulting architect.

At the request of the Corporation a tablet was placed upon the west wall of the house bearing the inscription :

“In the House, which formerly stood on this site, and was dismantled in 1908, resided Thomas Babington Macaulay, Law Member of the Supreme Council 1834—38.”

During the building operation the members of the Bengal United Service Club generously offered their hospitality to the members of the Bengal Club, and thereby considerably alleviated the hardships and inconveniences of the transition period.

The new premises were formally opened on November 17th, 1911, when an afternoon “At Home” was given to which ladies were invited. On the same evening an inaugural dinner was held.

Christmas of the same year was the occasion of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Calcutta. On one evening of their stay the Club in common with other buildings in the city was illuminated, as an interesting photograph presented by Mr. A. F. Norman and now in the Guest Room vestibule bears witness. On this occasion His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to present the Club with portraits of himself and of the Queen Empress.

In the great War, as the Club records show, over one hundred members saw active service, and more than forty others were able to serve the Empire in other ways.

Among the many honours and distinctions won by members the most remarkable is the Bar to the Victoria Cross awarded to Lt.-Colonel A. Martin Leake.

Colonel Leake's Victoria Cross was gained in the South African War and a Bar to it was awarded to him for gallantry in the Great War. It is believed every other Bar to a Victoria Cross has been a posthumous honour. Colonel Leake kindly granted the request of the Club that he should sit for his portrait, which now hangs in the Ante-Room. One other member of the Club, Captain J. R. N. Graham, also gained the Victoria Cross. (a)

(a) Other distinctions gained by Members include K.B.E., 3, C.B. 2, C.M.G. 2, C.B.E. 2, D.S.O. 10, M.C. 14, O.B.E. 10, and M.B.E. 1.

On March 31st, 1921, an occasion at once for sorrow and pride, His Excellency the Earl of Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, unveiled a bronze memorial tablet in commemoration of those members who lost their lives in the War.

Below the inscription "For King and Country 1914-1918" the following names are recorded :—

William Lovett Cameron Graham, Captain, Embarkation Staff, Bombay.

Arthur William Hadrill, Lieutenant, 9th. Battn., Lincolnshire Regt.

Henry Thoreau Cullis, 2nd. Lieut., 12th Battn., Rifle Brigade and I. C. S.

William Babington Parker-Smith, Lieutenant, 3rd Reserve Scottish Horse.

John Sweetland Dallas, Captain, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Geoffrey Richard Henry Talbot, Lieutenant, Royal Naval Air Force.

John Archibald Field, Captain, Royal Engineers.

Charles Cox Patterson, Captain, 13th Battn., Cheshire Regt.

John Graves, Captain, M. G. C. Attd., 36th, Jacob's Horse.

The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Major, Royal Field Artillery.

Harry Jephson Hilary, 2nd. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery.

Duncan Mackinnon, Lieutenant, Scotts Guards.

William Lynedoch Curwen, M. C. and Bar, Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Philip Wellesly Colley, 2nd. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery.

James Charles Jack, D.S.O., M.C. and Bar, Major, Royal Field Artillery.

Beneath the Roll are the words "Their name liveth for evermore."

The post-war years have, as was to be expected, brought with them certain difficulties. Financial problems have not been unknown and the annual balance sheet has at times been gloomy reading. But such maladies are it is hoped temporary, and the infant brought to birth in 1827 may to-day be accurately described as a vigorous centenarian with an unlimited expectation of life.

On December 30th 1921, the Club had once again an opportunity of displaying its loyalty to the House of Windsor by entertaining His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at luncheon. His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to present the Club with his signed photograph, now in the Reading Room, and to accept a silver replica of the Agdams in use at the Club.

Nothing now remains but to chronicle the centenary celebrations.

There was some support for the proposal to honour the occasion by a Costume Ball, but this project appeared too ambitious and the traditional method of a Banquet was decided upon. This was held on Tuesday, February 1st, 1927, Mr. O. S. Martin, the President, being in the Chair. The following telegrams were read by the President and are of permanent interest.

From the Secretary to the Equery in Waiting to H. M. the King.

"The President and Members of the Bengal Club on the occasion of their Centenary celebration beg you to convey to His Majesty an expression of their humble and loyal duty."

From the Private Secretary, Sandringham, to the President Bengal Club.

"The King sincerely thanks the President and Members of the Bengal Club for the loyal message addressed to His Majesty on the occasion of their Centenary celebration. His Majesty wishes all success to this Club in the future."

From the Secretary to the Equery in Waiting to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

"The President and Members of the Bengal Club on the occasion of their Centenary celebration beg you to convey to His Royal Highness an expression of their respectful regard."

From the Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Secretary.

Prince of Wales sincerely appreciates Members telegram and wishes Club a long and prosperous future.

Messages of congratulations were also read from the Madras Club and from Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., who had been elected President the previous year but resigned on his appointment as Governor of Behar and Orissa.

One hundred and thirty eight members were present at the dinner, and after the loyal toasts had been drunk the President proposed the continued prosperity of the Bengal Club, and asked the Company at the same time to drink to the memory of its first Patron and first President Lord Combermere and Colonel Finch.

The President's health was proposed by Sir George Rankin, the Chief Justice of Bengal.

On the following afternoon, *dies notata candidissimo calculo*, the Club was At Home to the lady guests of members. This entertainment had been the subject of controversy, but the apprehensions of the monastically inclined were allayed by the assurance that in all probability the experiment would not be repeated until 2027. The venture was justified by its success. The fair invaders, rich in suggestions of varying degrees of practicability, submitted the premises to a thorough examination; the domestic offices excited the keenest interest, and it is a matter for regret that the Turtle Tank was at the time but poorly stocked. The unaccustomed sound of treble voices was only hushed at the supreme moment, at which the President cut a birthday cake of unexampled richness bearing a hundred wax candles. Indeed the satisfaction of our guests was such that the bitterest opponent of the project was mollified.

By half past seven the last visitor had departed, and the outraged spirit of Celibacy had resumed his interrupted sway.

APPENDIX A.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL CLUB, FEBRUARY, 1827.

- The Right Hon. Viscount Combermere. See p. 5.
- Lieut.-Col. F. H. Dawkins (1796—1847): Grenadier Guards: 4th son of Henry Dawkins of Over Norton House, Oxon.
- Lieut. Robert Frederick Dougan (1801—1829): 10th Light Cavalry: A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief. Died at Mussoorie, July 30, 1829.
- Capt. Geoffrey Charles Mundy. H. M. 2nd Foot. A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief. Author of the "*Journal of a tour in India*."
- Philip Yorke Lindsay, B.C.S., Writer 1809: Collector of Patna 1824—1826: Acting Superintendent of Sulkea Salt Golahs. Died December 16, 1833 at the Cape.
- Captain Adam White, 59th Bengal N. I.
- Capt. Henry Chambers Murray (1789—1876), 58th Bengal N. I. Afterwards General. Baptized at Calcutta, August 11, 1789: son of Capt. Hiram Cox (1756—1799), Bengal Army, who founded a Magh Colony at Cox's Bazar in 1798, and was the author of a "*Journal of Residence in the Burman Empire*," published by his son in 1821. Died at Burnham, Somerset, July 22nd, 1876.
- George Alexander Bushby, B.C.S., Writer 1818: Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces: appointed Resident at Hyderabad, 1856. Died at Bolarum, December 30, 1856.
- Richard Walpole, B.C.S., Writer 1803: Third Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit at Calcutta. Died at the Cape, September 16, 1834.
- Edward Barnett, B.C.S., Writer 1801: Sub-Export Warehouse Keeper. Died at Calcutta, November 12, 1828.
- Capt. Alexander Spiers (1788—1849), 50th Bengal N. I. Political Agent at Sirohi: Afterwards Colonel. Died at Jalna (Deccan), March 18, 1849.
- Capt. Hugh Caldwell (1786—1882), 49th Bengal N. I. Presidency Paymaster: Afterwards Superintendent of the Mysore Princes; A.-D.-C. to Lord William Bentinck and Colonel, 61st Bengal N. I. Died at Rome, February 21, 1882.
- William Augustus Burke, M.D. (1769—1837): Inspector-General of Hospitals of H. M. Forces in the East Indies since 1825. Died at Calcutta, May 22, 1837. Served 40 years as an Army Surgeon and present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore.

- Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Pepper, C. B. 6th Bengal N. I.
 Commodore John Hayes (1767—1831), Indian Navy: appointed Master attendant of Calcutta in 1809: received a Commodore's commission of the first class in 1811 for the expedition to Java: knighted. Died July 3, 1831, at Cocos Islands where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Commanded Armed Flotilla on Arracan coast during the Burmese War of 1824.
- Francis Pemble Strong, Surgeon, 24 Pergannas: Assistant Surgeon, 1815.
- Major William Stuart Beatson (1788—1837), 10th Light Cavalry Deputy Adjutant General, afterwards, Adjutant-General and Lieut.-Colonel, 7th Light Cavalry. Died at Sea, April 13, 1837, on board the *Robarts* on his passage to England.
- Francis Seymour Mathews, Civil Surgeon, Balasore, Assistant Surgeon 1818: Died at the Cape of Good Hope, September 2, 1835, served at the siege and storm of Bhurtpore (1826).
- Colonel John Wells Fast, 59th Bengal N. I., afterwards in command of Sirhind division (1841—1845), Major-General and Colonel, 25th Bengal N. I. Died at sea, March 19, 1849.
- Major Irwin Maling (1780—1831), 64th Bengal N. I. Agent for Army Clothing: afterwards Presidency Paymaster. Invalided April 18, 1829, and died at Calcutta, November 17, 1831. His sister married the 1st Earl of Mulgrave.
- Lieut.-Col. Henry Hodgson, (1781—1855), 1st Bengal N. I., afterwards, Lieut-General: died at Passy (Paris) March 8, 1855.
- Capt. Hugh Cossart Baker, Bengal Horse Artillery (1792—1862), retired 1835 and died in London, September 21, 1862.
- Andrew Murray, M.D., Assistant Surgeon 1811, Surgeon 1824. Died in Edinburgh, November 24, 1838. Served at the capture of Java (1811) and in the fourth Mahratta (Pindari) War (1817—1818).
- Captain Hugh Cochrane, 4th, Queen's Own Light Dragoons.
- Charles Trower, B. C. S. Writer, 1796: Collector of Calcutta. Died at Calcutta, November 19, 1842.
- Colonel Robert Henry Cunliffe (1783—1859), Commissary-General, afterwards General and C. B. Knighted, 1829. Succeeded his father Sir Foster Cunliffe as fourth baronet in 1834: Died at Acton Park Wrexham, September 10, 1859. His three sons were in the B. C. S. Robert Ellis Cunliffe (1808—1855), David Cunliffe (1815—1873) and Charles Walter (born 1833) killed by Mutineers at Bahramghat, June, 1857.
- Lieut.-Colonel William Larkins Watson (1785—1852), 43rd Bengal N. I. Adjutant-General, afterwards C. B., baptized in Calcutta, March 26, 1785: son of Captain Samuel Watson, Bengal Army, and godson of William Larkins, Accountant

- General in Calcutta, the friend of Warren Hastings who presented a portrait of Hastings by Romney to the Directors (now at the India office) and who also owned the historic portrait by Davis now at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi. Died at Cheltenham, April 6, 1852.
- Colonel Robert Stevenson, Q. M. G., afterwards K. C. B. and Colonel of the 1st Bengal N. I. Died at Sea, July 30, 1839.
- Captain William Oliphant, Bengal Artillery, Assistant Secretary to the Military Board (1792—1828). Died at Calcutta, August 27, 1828.
- Major John Nesbitt Jackson (1788—1832), 45th Bengal N. I., Deputy Quartermaster General, Bengal, afterwards C. B. Baptized, St. John's Church, Calcutta, November 16, 1788. Died at Calcutta, June 8, 1832. Son of William Jackson, Company's Attorney and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and godson of George Nesbitt Thomson, Private Secretary to Warren Hastings (admitted as an Advocate of the Supreme Court in 1779).
- Henry Thoby Prinsep (1793—1878) B. C. S., Writer 1808, Secretary to Government in the General Department, retired 1840. Director of the East India Company from 1850 to 1858: and afterwards Member of Secretary of State's Council. Died February, 1878. Father of Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep, K.C.I.E., B.C.S. and Judge of the High Court, who was President of the Club in 1881 and again from 1899 to 1902.
- Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble John Finch (1793—1861). See page 8.
- Major Thomas Fiddes (1786—1863), Assistant Commissary-General. Afterwards Lieut.-General and Colonel of the 42nd Bengal N. I. Died at Cheltenham, April 15, 1863.
- Colonel Jeremiah Bryant (1783—1845), Judge-Advocate-General. Afterwards Major-General and C. B. Knighted, 1829. Colonel of the 1st Bengal European Light Infantry. Director of the East India Company from 1841 to 1845. Died at Richmond (Surrey), June 10, 1845.
- Paul Marriott Wynch, B.C.S., writer 1808, Deputy-Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, retired 1836.
- Thomas Edward Mitchell Turton, Officiating Advocate-General, nominated as an Advocate of the Supreme Court, January 7, 1824. Succeeded his father as 2nd Baronet in 1844 and died at Mauritius, April 13, 1854, on the voyage to Europe when baronetcy became extinct. Was Registrar of the Supreme Court and also Administrator-General.
- Robert North Collic Hamilton (1802—1887), B. C. S. Writer 1819: Officiating Judge of Benares, succeeded his father Sir Frederick Hamilton (B. C. S. 1795—1836) as 6th Baronet 1853, A. G. G. Central India 1854, Member of Council 1859, K. C. B. for Mutiny services 1859. Retired

1859 and died, May 31, 1887, the last survivor of the original members.

Lieut. James MacKenzie (1804—1859). Adjutant, 8th Light Cavalry, afterwards Brevet Colonel and C. B. Died at Simla, August 15, 1859.

Brigadier Joseph O'Halloran (1763—1843), commanding 25th Bengal N. I. Afterwards Major-General. General and G. C. B. Colonel, 30th Bengal N. I. Took no furlough or leave to Europe for fifty-three years. Was knighted by William IV upon going to England in 1834, K. C. B. 1837, G. C. B. 1841. Died, November 3, 1843 at Connaught's Square, London, from the effects of a Street accident. Described by William Hickey (IV, 21) as "a strong backed Irishman."

Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. See p. 11.

David Scott, B. C. S. Writer 1807, Collector of Burdwan and Superintendent of the Burdwan Salt Chowkies, retired 1838.

James Ranken, M.D. (1788—1848), appointed to Indian Medical Service, 1809: Post Master General, N. W. P., 1841—1845, when he retired. Died in Ayrshire May 3, 1848. Served in the Fourth Mahratta (Pindari) War (1817—1818).

Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe (1795—1853), B. C. S. Writer 1813; afterwards, A. G. G. at Delhi where he died on November 4, 1853. Succeeded his brother Lord Metcalfe as fourth Bart. in 1846. Father of Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, B. C. S. 5th Bart. Magistrate at Delhi 1857 and C. T. Metcalfe, C. S. I., also of the B. C. S.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Parker, Bengal Artillery (1783—1837): Died at Simla, April 28, 1837.

Brigade-Major Edward John Honeywood, 7th Light Cavalry (1790—1867): Governor-General's Bodyguard, retired 1838. Died at Whimple near Exeter, December 12, 1867.

Henry Moore, B. C. S., Writer 1811: Judge and Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergannas. Retired 1846, died 1881.

John Vincent Biscoe, B. C. S. Writer, 1810: Collector and Magistrate of Purnea: Died at Purnea, July 23, 1827.

William Wollen, B. C. S. Writer, 1808: Judge and Magistrate of Purnea from 1822 to 1828; retired 1837.

George Forbes, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 1826: Died at Hijli, October 23, 1837.

Lieut. William Hislop, 39th Bengal N. I., son (probably natural) of General Sir Thomas Hislop, 1st Bart., G. C. B. Died at Kotah, Rajputana, August 29, 1829.

Captain John Cheape, Bengal Engineers (1792—1875), afterwards General: C. B. 1838, K. C. B. 1849, G. C. B. 1865. Died at Ventnor, March 30, 1875.

Captain William Burlton (1793—1870), Assistant Commissary-General: afterwards C. B. and Colonel, 8th Light Cavalry.

- Died at Oaklands (Middlesex), November 10, 1870. Elder brother of Lieut. Philip Bowles Burlton (1803—1829), Bengal Artillery, who was killed by Khasiahs at Nongh-khlao, Assam, on April 4, 1825, when exploring the sources of the Brahmaputra.
- Captain James Houston Mackinlay, 63rd Bengal N.I. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cawnpore, afterwards Lieut.-Colonel, retired 1849.
- Lieut.-Col. William Clinton Baddeley (1783—1842), 16th Bengal N. I. afterwards commanding 31st Bengal N. I. was in command of 2nd Skinners Horse (known as Baddeley's Frontier Horse), from 1821 to 1824, afterwards brigadier in the Nizam's Army, Major-General and Colonel, 74th Bengal N. J., C. B., 1827. Died at Karnal on December 19th, 1842. Also an original member of the Oriental Club (1824).
- Captain Francis Jenkins (1793—1866), 69th Bengal N. I. Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, afterwards Major General of the 61st Bengal N. I. Died at Gauhati, August 28, 1866.
- Lieut. William Nairn Forbes, Bengal Engineers (1796—1855): Master of the Calcutta Mint, afterwards Major-General. Died at Sea near Aden, May 1, 1855. He was the Architect of the Mint building and of St. Paul's Cathedral. There is a bust of him by Foley in the Bullion-room at the Mint, and another bust by Thee in the Cathedral.
- Lieut. James Patrick Macdougall (1800—1867), 21st Bengal N. I., retired as Captain 1833; afterwards Chairman of the Church of England Assurance Society. Died at Brixton, July 15, 1867.
- Horace Hayman Wilson (1786—1860), Assistant Surgeon, 1808: Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, 1816, retired 1832, appointed as Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, Librarian at the Indian House, 1836. Was President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He was succeeded at the Mint by James Prinsep, brother of H. T. Prinsep the elder; he married a daughter of George John Siddons, B. C. S. who was a son of Mrs. Siddons the actress.
- Hon'ble John Edmund Elliot (1788—1862), B.C.S., Writer 1805: Postmaster-General, 3rd son of the 1st Earl of Minto (Governor-General from 1807 to 1813), retired 1836. Died 1862.
- Captain William Sage (1793—1864), 48th Bengal N. I., afterwards Major-General and Colonel of the 22nd Bengal N. I.: was brigadier in command at Saugor during the Mutiny. Died at Dawlish (Devon), May 25, 1864.
- Captain Edward Smith Ellis, Indian Navy: Marine Paymaster and Naval Store-keeper, Calcutta. Elected a member of the Oriental Club in 1840.

- Lieut. Colonel Thomas Shubrick (1781—1863), 1st Light Cavalry: afterwards Major-General and Colonel of the 2nd European Light Cavalry. Died in London, January 5, 1863.
- Dr. William Russel, M.D., Presidency Assistant Surgeon, 1797: Surgeon 1808, retired 1831, was created a baronet in 1832, and died September 26, 1839. The third baronet died s. p. in 1915.
- Dr. James Mellis, M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon: Assistant Surgeon 1806, Surgeon 1818.
- Lieut.-Col. George Swiney (1784—1868), Bengal Artillery. Principal Commissary-General, afterwards General. Died at Cheltenham, on December 10, 1868.
- Major William Battine (1785—1851), Bengal Artillery, Deputy Principal Commissary-General: afterwards Major-General and C. B. commanded at Barrackpore and Ambala. Died at Mian Mir on July 21, 1851.
- Captain Henry Lewis White (1790—1850), 36th Bengal N. I. Brigade Major, Barrackpore; afterwards Colonel, 42nd Bengal N. I. Died in London, March 28, 1850.
- Robert Towers, B.C.S., Writer 1824: Assistant to the Collector and Salt Agent of the 24-Pergannas.
- M. Laruletta, Director of the Bank of Bengal, was of Spanish extraction. Owned the bungalow at Sooksagar where Warren Hastings is said to have lived and where his predecessor Joseph Barretto (who used the place as a Sugar Factory) built a Roman Catholic Chapel. Laruletta is said to have converted the chapel into a residence of mahouts and fighting cocks. Both buildings have been swallowed up by the river.
- Browne Roberts, Lieutenant, Bengal Infantry, 1803: Captain and Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1816, resigned in India 1820 in order to join the firm of Mackintosh Fulton and Maclintock (Mackintosh & Co.). Sheriff of Calcutta in 1828.
- James George Gordon, indigo-planter of the firm of the Gordon & Co. (J. G. Gordon in list, but more probably George James Gordon of the firm of Mackintosh & Co., Sheriff of Calcutta in 1828 in succession to Browne Roberts). He seems to be identical with George James Gordon appointed to the Indian Medical Service in 1807 and retired in 1820. Died in London, on February 10, 1853.
- James Calder, of Mackintosh & Co. Sheriff of Calcutta in 1822 and again in 1829.
- Thomas Bracken (1791—1850), after taking his degree at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1810, went out to India in 1813 as a "free mariner" and joined the Calcutta firm of Alexander & Co., was senior partner when the firm failed in 1832 for three million sterling. Subsequently elected Secretary and

- Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal. Was one of the six original proprietors of the Bank of Hindustan. Sheriff of Calcutta in 1830 and again in 1840. Retired in 1847 but returned to Calcutta where he died December 16, 1850.
- Nathaniel Alexander, Sheriff of Calcutta in 1831: member of the firm of Alexander & Co., Director, Bank of Hindustan.
- David Bryce (1790—1828), in Bengal Army from 1809—1822 and Assistant Professor of Persian at the College of Fort William from 1814—1815, and again from 1818—1822 when he resigned and joined the firm of Cruttenden McKillop & Co. which failed in 1832. Died at sea on July 18, 1828, on board the *Thomas Grenville* on his passage from Bengal.
- James Young, Sheriff of Calcutta in 1838 and again in 1839. Member of the firm of Palmer & Co. Director Bank of Hindustan.
- Charles Knowles Robison—The persistent misspelling of this surname is shown in "Robinson Street" which is named after him. He was Police Magistrate of Calcutta and was in addition the Architect of the Metcalfe Hall and other public buildings. He died in Calcutta, April 11, 1846.
- John Palmer (1767—1836): "The Prince of Merchants": head of the firm of Palmer & Co., which failed in 1830. The creditors to mark their sense of his merits placed his name at the head of the list of assignees, but the nomination was declared to be invalid on legal grounds. Died in Calcutta on January 22, 1836. His tombstone in North Park Street Cemetery describes him as "The Friend of the Poor." A bust by Chantrey was erected to his memory in the Town Hall. Son of Lieutenant-General William Palmer who had been private Secretary to Warren Hastings.
- Capt. James Elliot, H. M., 33rd Regiment Assistant Adjutant-General, Kings Troops.
- John Abraham Francis Hawkins, B.C.S., Writer 1822: Joint-Magistrate of Baraset, was appointed in 1828 to be Government Prosecutor at Moorshidabad in the case of W. Wollen, B.C.S., a fellow member. Retired 1848 as a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. Died 1879.
- Edward Marjoribanks, B.C.S., Writer 1807: Died at Calcutta January 1, 1833.
- Lieut.-Col. Thomas Anbury (1759—1840), Bengal Engineers: commandant of the newly organised Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners from 1819—1828. Afterwards Major-General, C.B., 1818, knighted August, 1827, K.C.B., 1838. Died at Saugar (C. P.), March 31, 1830.
- William Watson, Surgeon, Western Provinces.
- Lieut. William Dickson (1805—1827), Bengal Engineers. Died Chittagong, August 31, 1827. Eldest son of Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson. G. C. B. Royal Artillery.

- William Melville, Sheriff of Calcutta in 1832. Member of the firm of Fergusson & Co., came out in 1814.
- William Favilie Fergusson, member of the firm of Fergusson & Co., came out in 1822.
- William Patrick, member of the firm of James Scott & Co., came out in 1811.
- George Charles Cheap, B.C.S., Writer 1818: Magistrate of Burdwan. Died at Rangoon, December 8, 1855.
- Dr. Simon Nicholson—of the Bengal Medical Service: Assistant Surgeon 1807, Surgeon 1820, enjoyed from 1820—1855 undisputed pre-eminence as the most celebrated doctor in India. He lived in a house at the corner of Kyd Street and Chowringhee which stood on the site of the present United Service Club, and the Avenue leading across the Maidan past the Mayo Statue to Government House is said to have been made to enable him to have direct access to Lord Dalhousie whose physician he was.
- Lieut. Thomas Sewell (1798—1862), 11th Bengal N. I., afterwards Major-General, 25th Bengal, N. I. Died in London, in September, 1862.
- Robert Browne, Surgeon, 33rd Bengal N. I.
- Major John Drysdale, 50th Regiment, Bengal N. I.
- Lieut. William Hickey, 2nd Bengal N. I. (1794—1841). Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia. Resigned the service in May, 1829, and became a merchant in Calcutta, first in Moore Hickey & Co. and later in Tulloh & Co. Sheriff of Calcutta in 1835. Died of Cholera in Calcutta on November 5, 1841. His wife was a sister of Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert. Not to be confused with the author of the *Memoirs*.
- Charles Renny (1789—1876), Surgeon, 8th Bengal N. I., appointed 1812: served in Second Sikh War (battles of Ramnugger, Chillianwallah and Gujrat, 1840): Surgeon-General 1853, retired 1857. Died at Exmouth, March 25, 1876.
- Thomas Richardson, B.C.S., Writer 1818: Acting Deputy Collector of Customs at Calcutta. Appointed in 1833, to be Magistrate of the 24-Pargannas and Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail. Killed April 5, 1834, by convicts at the Alipore Jail.
- Lieut.-Col. Walter Raleigh Gilbert (1785—1853), Ramgarh Battalion. Afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Bart., cadet 1800. Provisional Member, Council of India 1850. War service: Agra, Laswari, Bhurtpore, Mudki, Ferozghat, Sobraon, Chillianwallah, Gujrat. Colonel of the 1st Bengal European Regt. Died in London, May 12, 1853. Created Baronet 1851. His son

Francis Hastings Gilbert, 2nd Bart. was Vice-Consul at Scutari and died s. p. 1863.

Captain James Henry Johnson of the Steamship *Enterprise*. Had fought at Trafalgar as a naval officer. The merchants in Calcutta in 1824 offered to present a lakh of rupees to the first steamer which should make the voyage from England to India. Johnson won the prize bringing out the *Enterprise* in 145 days. She reached Calcutta in December, 1825, "having put out her fires pretty often and sailed." Johnson became controller of the Company's Steamer Department and died off the Cape of Good Hope on May 5, 1851. There is a tablet in his memory in St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore.

Captain Hugh Lyon Playfair (1786—1861), Bengal Artillery, afterwards Colonel, Bengal Horse Artillery and knighted. Brother of George Playfair (1782—1814). Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, whose son Lyon was the first Baron Playfair (Cr. 1892).

Lieut. Mathew George White, 66th Bengal N. I. Major 1840. Assistant Commissioner, Assam, 1843: retired as Lieut.-Col. 1844. Died September 3, 1866.

Charles Richard Barwell, B.C.S., Writer 1804: Chief Magistrate of Calcutta and Superintendent of Police, Lower Provinces, afterwards Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. Died at Calcutta, on December 12, 1836.

Captain Joseph Taylor (1790—1835), Bengal Engineers: afterwards Lieut.-Colonel. Son of Major Joseph Taylor, Bengal Artillery by "the daughter of an Indian Rajah." He married "an East Indian lady" (Burke's Landed Gentry) and also two English wives.

The Hon'ble William Henry Leslie Melville (1788—1856), B.C.S., Writer 1807: Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshidabad, retired 1838. Director of the East India Company 1845—1855. Died April 9, 1856. Third son of the 7th Earl of Leven and 6th Earl of Melville.

Lieut. Frederick Coventry (1799—1855). Interpreter and Quartermaster, 6th Light Cavalry: afterwards Brevet Lieut.-Colonel. Died at sea, on December 24, 1855, on board the *Hindustan* between Calcutta and Madras, on the voyage to England. Commanded 6th Light Cavalry at Chillianwallah and Gujrat (1849).

Colonel Clements Brown, Bengal Horse Artillery (1765—1838): afterwards Major-General, C. B., and commandant Bengal Artillery (1831). Died at Benares—when in command of the division, April 24, 1838, at the age of 72. His service commenced in 1784.

Lieut.-Col. James Fullerton Dundas (1786—1848), Bengal

- Artillery. Succeeded as 3rd Bart. (title extinct). Afterwards Major General. Died at Richmond, June 16, 1848.
- Lieut. John Peter Wade (1802—1873), 13th Bengal N. I. then at Dinapore, afterwards Major. Died June 1, 1873.
- Colonel William Richards (1778—1861), commanding at Agra, afterwards General Sir William Richards, K.C.B., 26th Bengal N. I. Died at Naini Tal, November 1, 1861. Never went home. Married a sister (an Indian Lady) of Major Hyder Hearsey, and also (in 1831 at Agra) a Miss Henrietta Herd whom the *Bengal Herald* on September 11, 1836, described as "Mrs. Richards, a native lady of the Jat tribe and wife of General Richards, C.B., now residing at Agra."
- Col. Edmund Cartwright (1778—1853), 15th Bengal N. I., afterwards Lieut.-General and Colonel of the 57th Bengal N. I., was Lt.-Col. in command of 1st Bengal European at siege and capture of Bhurtpore (1826). Commanded Presidency Division, 1843, 1844. Died in London, March 31, 1853.
- Captain Thomas Birket, 6th Bengal N. I. (1788—1836). Died at Barrackpore, February 15, 1836.
- Lieut. George Thomson (1799—1886), Bengal Engineers: afterwards Lieut.-Col. and C.B., retired 1841, and died in Dublin, February 10, 1886. Had served in first Burmese War (1825), and at storming of Ghazni (1839). Lord Keane wrote that "much of the credit of this brilliant *coup de main*" (Ghazni) was due to him.
- Captain James Frushard (1785—1847), 58th Bengal N. I., afterwards Brevet Col. of 1st Bengal Fusiliers. Died at Ambala on November 11, 1847. The son of James Frushard (1745—1807), of the firm of Frushard and Laprimaudaye which is mentioned in the Memoirs of Williams Hickey (Vol. IV. pp. 172, 377).
- Lieut. Ferguharson Tweedale, 8th Light Cavalry: afterwards Lieut.-Col. Retired 1850. The date of his death has not been traced (he was baptized in London in 1802), but his name appears in the Bengal Quarterly Army List down to January, 1884.
- Captain Charles Hay Campbell, Bengal Artillery (1789—1832). Afterwards Major. Agent for gun carriages at Cossipore, and afterwards at Fatehgarh from 1821 until his death at Fatehgarh, May 19, 1832.
- Captain John Corse Wotherspoon (1791—1839), 2nd Extra N. I., afterwards of 70th B. N. I. Retired 1836. Died July 20, 1839.
- Sir Charles Edward Grey, Chief Justice of Bengal. Called to the Bar 1811. Appointed Puisne Judge at Madras in 1820 and transferred to Calcutta in 1824 in succession to Sir Christopher Puller who died five weeks after taking his seat. On retiring in 1832, he was appointed Commissioner

to Canada in 1835 and was M. P. for Tynemouth from 1838 to 1841. In 1841 he became Governor of Barbadoes and succeeded the eighth Earl of Elgin (Governor-General of India in 1862) as Governor of Jamaica in 1847. He resigned the office in 1853 and died in 1865.

William Leycester, B. C. S. Writer 1790: Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Nizamut Adawlut. Died at Puri, on May 24, 1831.

Captain John Jones (1801—1875), 46th Bengal N. I. attached to Q. M. G. Deptt. Resigned 1835 and died at Tarquaz, April 7, 1875.

Captain John Persons (1787—1868), 50th Bengal N. I. Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, afterwards Lieutenant-General, C.B. and Colonel of the 50th Bengal N. I. for some time Brigadier in the Gwalior Contingent. Died at Almora, November 9, 1868, after 62 years continuous residence in India.

Alexander Cumming, B.C.S., Writer 1818: Deputy Collector of Customs and town duties at Benares and Azimghur. Died January 30, 1840, while on furlough in England.

Richard Udny, B.C.S., Writer, 1822: Civil Auditor and Sub-Accountant General. Died January 9, 1831, on board the *Lotus*. Son of Robert George Udny, B.C.S., member of the Supreme Council in 1802, and younger brother of George Udny, B.C.S., 1819—1831.

Sir John Franks (1770—1852), Judge of the Supreme Court. Called to the Irish Bar (Kings Inns), in 1792 and went the Munster Circuit, K. C., 1823. Succeeded Sir Francis Macnaughten as Judge at Calcutta in 1825, and retired in 1834, when Sir Benjamin Heath Malkin the friend of Lord Macaulay (who died in Calcutta in 1837), was appointed in his place. Died near Dublin, January 11, 1852. An intimate friend of John Philpot Curran whose son was his executor, and who commemorates his "peculiar aboriginal wit, quiet keen and natural to the occasion, and best of all never malignant." (General Mag. April 1852, p. 408).

Lieut. Francis Spencer Hawkins (1798—1860), 38th Bengal N. I. Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, afterwards Major-General, C.B., and Colonel of the 2nd Bengal N. I. Died in London, June 3, 1860.

Major James Caulfield (1783—1852), 5th Light Cavalry: Political Agents in Haraoti (Rajputana), 1822—1832. Afterwards Lieutenant-General C. B. and Colonel of the 10th Light Cavalry, A. G. G. at Murshidabad, and Resident at Lucknow. Elected a Director of the East India Company in 1848. M. P. for Abingdon, 1852, died at Copsewood—Limerick, November 4, 1852.

- Edward John Harington (1793—1857), B.C.S., Writer 1809: Judge of Ghazipore, retired 1837. Died October 10, 1857. Son of Sir John Edward Harington, B.C.S., 8th Bart. and brother of Sir James Harington, B.C.S., (Writer 1807), who succeeded as 9th Bart. in 1831 and died at Patna, January 5, 1835. Another brother the Rev. Richard Harington, Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, was grand-father of Sir Richard Harington, 12th Bart., Judge of the High Court, 1899—1913.
- Henry Swan Oldfield, B.C.S., Writer 1816: Magistrate of Ghazipur, retired 1851. Died May 4, 1887.
- John Master, B.C.S., Writer 1809: Judge and Magistrate of the 24-Pargannas and Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, retired 1838. Died November 20, 1856.
- Lieut. William Edward (1800—1842), 54th Bengal N. I., afterwards Major. Killed in the retreat from Kabul, 1842. His brother Lt.-Col. John Ewart (1803—1857), of the 1st Bengal N. I. was killed with his wife and daughter by mutineers at Cawnpore on June 27, 1857.
- Lieut.-Col. Richard Collyer Andree (1785—1865), 7th Bengal N. I. Afterwards General and Colonel of the 69th Bengal N. I. Commanded 7th Bengal N. I. till 1838. Died at Stuttgart, March 27, 1865.
- Major Duncan Macleod (1780—1856), Bengal Engineers: Superintendent Nizamut Buildings. Afterwards Lieutenant-General and Chairman of Directors of London Agency of the Agra Bank. Died in London, June 8, 1856.
- Captain Thomas Lamb (1789—1841), 12th Bengal N. I., Barrack-master at Berhampore. Died at Leamington, September 15, 1841.
- John Petty Ward (1791—1869), B.C.S., Writer 1807: Collector of Bhagalpur, retired 1837. Died March 23, 1869. Son of Edward Ward, M. P. and grandson of the 1st Viscount Bangor. Father of Sir William Erskine Ward, K.C.S.I. (1838—1916), B.C.S. (1861—1896) and Chief Commissioner of Assam from 1891—1896.
- Captain John Bryan Neufville (1795—1830), 42nd Bengal N. I. Political Agent in Upper Assam. Died at Jorhat, July 26, 1830.
- Colonel Willoughby Cotton, C. B., see p. 20.
- Colonel John McCombe: Lieut.-Col. of H. M. 14th Foot. Was Brigadier in Burma War of 1824.
- William Twining, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, a distinguished Calcutta Doctor. Served as an Army Surgeon throughout the Peninsular War and Waterloo and came to Calcutta in 1823 on the staff of Sir Edward Paget the Commander-in-Chief. He was first permanent assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital and had an enormous

- practice. His death on August 25, 1835, at the age of 45 was due to an accident. There is a fine portrait of him at the Town Hall and a memorial tablet in St. John's Church.
- John Trotter, B.C.S., Writer 1808: Secretary to the Marine Board, retired 1842 as senior member of the Board of Customs Salt and Opium and Marine Board.
- Captain Henry Monke (1795—1838), of the 39th Bengal N. I. Lost in the *Protector* off the Sandheads, October 17, 1838.
- James George Bathoe Lawrell, B.C.S., Writer 1825: Assistant to the Export Warehouse-keeper, resigned 1843.
- George Udny (1802—1870), B.C.S., Writer 1819: officiating Import Warehouse Keeper, afterwards Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal (1833), retired 1851 and died in 1870. Son of Robert George Udny, B.C.S. Member of the Supreme Council, 1802 and father of Sir Richard Udny, K.C.S.I. Commissioner of Peshawar in 1891, (Died 1923).
- Charles Pattenson, B.C.S., Writer 1798: Superintendent of the Sulkea Salt Golahs. Died at Calcutta, on January 2, 1831.
- Colonel George Elrington, C.B., King's Service, 14th Foot Ensign, 14th Foot, 1790, afterward commanded 47th Foot in Bombay.
- Sir Edward Ryan, Judge of the Supreme Court: Called to the Bar at Lincolns' Inn on June 23, 1817, appointed in 1827 in place of Sir Antony Buller and succeeded Sir William Ownall Russell (joint author with him of Report on Crown Cases Rescued) as Chief Justice in 1833. Upon his retirement in 1841 he was sworn of the Privy Council and sat on the Judicial Committee until 1862, when he was appointed a salaried member of the Civil Service Commission. Died at Ventnor in 1874 at the age of 81.
- Roger Winter: Barrister-at-Law, admitted as an advocate of the Supreme Court in 1824. Died in Calcutta, in 1828, aged 39.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE CLUB.

1827. Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble J. Finch, (resigned August, 1827).
 1827. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
 1828. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
 1829. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
 1830. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
 1831. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
 1832. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
 1833. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.

- 1834. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
- 1835. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
- 1836. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
- 1837. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.
- 1838. Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton.
- 1839. Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton.
- 1840. Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton.
- 1841. Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton.
- 1842. The Rt. Hon'ble Earl of Ellenborough.
- 1843. The Rt. Hon'ble Earl of Ellenborough.
- 1844. The Rt. Hon'ble Earl of Ellenborough.
- 1845. Sir John Peter Grant.
- 1846. Sir John Peter Grant.
- 1847. Sir John Peter Grant.
- 1848. Sir John Peter Grant.
- 1849. Sir James Colville.
- 1850. Sir James Colville.
- 1851. Sir James Colville.
- 1852. Sir James Colville.
- 1853. Sir James Colville.
- 1854. Sir James Colville.
- 1855. Sir James Colville.
- 1856. Sir Arthur Buller.
- 1857. Sir Arthur Buller.
- 1858. Sir Arthur Buller.
- 1859. Henry Ricketts, Esq., C.S.
- 1860. General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.
- 1861. General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.
- 1862. Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.S.I.
- 1863. Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.S.I.
- 1864. Sir Mordaunt Lewis Wells.
- 1865. C. B. Trevor, Esq., C.S.
- 1866. T. H. Cowie, Esq.
- 1867. C. B. Trevor, Esq., C.S.
- 1868. C. B. Trevor, Esq., C.S.
- 1869. T. H. Cowie, Esq.
- 1870. T. H. Cowie, Esq.
- 1871. Charles Marten, Esq.
- 1872. Charles Marten, Esq.
- 1873. Charles Marten, Esq.
- 1874. C. T. Buckland, Esq., C.S.
- 1875. C. T. Buckland, Esq., C.S.
- 1876. T. Oldham, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.
- 1877. E. F. Harrison, Esq., C.S.
- 1878. J. D. Bell, Esq.
- 1879. J. D. Bell, Esq.
- 1880. J. D. Bell, Esq.
- 1881. The Hon'ble Mr. H. T. Prinsep, I.C.S.

- 1882. J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.
- 1883. J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.
- 1884. J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.
- 1885. J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.
- 1886. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macpherson, I.C.S.
- 1887. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macpherson, I.C.S.
- 1888. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macpherson, I.C.S.
- 1889. J. T. Woodroffe, Esq., (resigned 13-6-89).
- 1889. R. Steel, Esq., 13-6-89.
- 1890. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macpherson, I.C.S.
- 1891. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macpherson, I.C.S.
- 1892. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macpherson, I.C.S.
- 1893. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macpherson, I.C.S.
- 1894. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macpherson, I.C.S.
- 1895. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Macpherson, I.C.S.
- 1896. J. T. Woodroffe, Esq., (unable to accept office).
- 1896. A. A. Apcar, Esq.
- 1897. A. A. Apcar, Esq.
- 1898. A. A. Apcar, Esq.
- 1899. The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, I.C.S.
- 1900. The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, I.C.S.
- 1901. The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, I.C.S.
- 1902. The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, I.C.S.
- 1903. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson.
- 1904. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson.
- 1905. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson.
- 1906. T. B. G. Overend, Esq.
- 1907. The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Sutherland.
- 1908. T. B. G. Overend, Esq.
- 1909. T. B. G. Overend, Esq.
- 1910. The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
- 1911. W. A. Dring, Esq., C.I.E.
- 1912. J. C. Shorrocks, Esq.
- 1913. The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrocks.
- 1914. The Hon'ble Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, C.I.E., I.C.S.
(Resigned 3-11-14).
- 1914. J. C. R. Johnston, Esq., 3-11-14.
- 1915. R. S. Highet, Esq.
- 1916. Sir Robert Highet.
- 1917. H. Collingridge, Esq.
- 1918. Sir Francis Stewart, C.I.E.
- 1919. The Hon'ble Sir C. J. Stevenson-Moore, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.,
I.C.S.
- 1920. T. E. T. Upton, Esq.
- 1921. C. D. M. Hindley, Esq.
- 1922. C. D. M. Hindley, Esq., (Resigned 10-10-22).
- 1922. J. W. Langford-James, Esq.

1923. J. W. Langford-James, Esq.
 1924. Sir George Godfrey.
 1925. Sir George Godfrey.
 1926. The Hon'ble Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
 I.C.S., (Resigned 1-9-26).
 1926. O. S. Martin, Esq.
 1927. O. S. Martin, Esq.

APPENDIX C.

A meeting of the Committee of the United Service Club was held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 22nd of February, 1827, when, after reading the Rules proposed, the following Resolutions were proposed by Mr. Trower and seconded by Col. Stevenson.

Resolution—

(1) That the Rules just read are approved and confirmed, and that it may be published in a Government Gazette together with a list of the names of all original Members.

(2) That one hundred copies of these Rules be printed and placed at the disposal of the Committee that may be appointed.

(3) That Major Jackson be requested to accept the office of Secretary to the Club and to the Committee of Management.

(4) That Mr. Barnett be requested to effect the purchase of the plated ware, to be sold to-day at Messrs. Tulloh & Co., at a sum not exceeding Sicca, Rs. 5,000.

(5) That the Secretary be requested to issue an immediate advertisement requesting gentlemen, who wish to be considered as Original Members of the Club, to send in their names to the Secretary, Major Jackson, on or before Thursday next, the 1st of March, and that until the Club is opened, he will receive the name of any gentleman, whom a Member of the Club may be desirous of proposing as a candidate, under the Rules established.

That the following gentlemen be elected as President, Vice-President and Members of the Committee of Management:—

President.—The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Finch.

Vice-Presidents.—Colonel Stevenson and Mr. C. Trower.

Members.—Colonel Watson, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. Barnett, Major Beatson, Mr. Wynch, Capt. Oliphant, Mr. Walpole, and Lt.-Col. Cunliffe.

The remaining Members to be elected hereafter:

J. W. JACKSON,
Secretary.

RULES OF THE BENGAL CLUB.

Rule 1.—A Club to be established in Calcutta, and called the Bengal Club, the same to consist of 500 Members.

Rule 2.—Members to be eligible as follows:—

Civil servants of five years service.

Officers of His Majesty's and Honourable Company's Military Service, Captains of five years service.

Officers of the Medical Department of five years service.

Captains of the Honourable Company's Marine and regular service.

The Bench, Bar, and Clergy, on their arrival in the Country. One hundred (of the 500) Members above mentioned, to be eligible from among residents in Calcutta, not in His Majesty's or the Honourable Company's services.

Rule (3).—The following classes to be admitted as Honorary and occasional Members, not included in the limitation of five hundred.

1st. The personal staff of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, not eligible as permanent Members.

2nd. The personal staff of the Governors and Commander-in-Chief of the other Presidencies.

3rd. Members of the services (mentioned in the preceding rule) of the other Presidencies who would be eligible under the rules established for the Club.

4th. All Commissioned Officers of His Majesty's Navy, belonging to the Indian station.

5th. Honorary Members to have all the privileges of permanent Members, except that of ballot.

Rule 4.—1st, Gentlemen arriving in India, on or before the first of March 1828 (if eligible) to have the option of becoming original Members of the Club.

2nd.—Gentlemen now absent from India (similarly eligible) to be allowed the same option, provided their desire to become Members be communicated on or before the 1st of September, 1828.

3rd. Members of the United Service Club in London, to have the option of becoming Members (without ballot) on intimating their wish within one month after their arrival in Calcutta.

Rule 5.—1st. An entrance subscription of Sicca Rupees 250 to be paid in advance by every original or other permanent Member besides an annual subscription of one hundred Rupees (also payable in advance) if resident in or within one hundred miles of Calcutta, and one fourth of that amount if resident beyond that limit.

2nd. Any Member availing himself of the advantage of the Club, if resident in Calcutta for one month in any year, to pay the full rate of subscription for that year.

3rd. Members absent in Europe to be exempted from the payment of their subscription during such absence.

4th. Honorary and Occasional Members to pay only the amount of Annual subscription.

Rule 6.—The following to be the rules for the admission of Members, by ballot.

1st. Each candidate for admission to be proposed by one Member, and seconded by another—the name of the candidate to be written in the Ballot Book, by the proposer, and seconder by themselves, respectively; the ballot to take place between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. on days to be specified.

2nd. No ballot to be voted unless twelve Members actually ballot, and one black ball in six shall exclude.

3rd. A list containing the names of the candidates to be balloted for, on each day, shall be put up in the Club room, one week before the day of ballot. Honorary Members may be balloted for the day they are proposed.

4th. On the admission of each new Member, the same to be notified to him, with a copy of the Rules of the Club and a request for an order, for the amount of his Entrance and Annual subscription. All subscription, as before required, to be paid in advance into the hands of Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., Treasurers of the Club.

5th. No newly elected Member shall be admissible to participate in any of the advantages or privileges of the Club, until he has paid the amount of his entrance and subscription money.

6th. If any newly elected Member do not, in compliance with the preceding clause, pay the sum specified within the space of three months, from the day of his admission to the Club, if he be in India, twelve months, if at the Cape of Good Hope, or St. Helena, or at any place to the Eastward of the Cape, and eighteen months if in Europe, his name to be erased from the list of Members.

7th. The name of every Member failing to pay his annual subscription due on the 1st of March of each year, shall be placed in a conspicuous part of the Club Room, and if the subscription be not paid on or before the 1st June, he shall cease to be a Member of the Club, and his name shall be erased from the books accordingly.

8th. No person who has been dismissed from the King's or Company's service, can become a Member of the Club, unless reinstated.

Rule 7.—1st. All the concerns of the Club, and its internal arrangements, to be managed by a Committee, consisting of a

President, two (2) Vice-Presidents, and twelve (12) Members, to be elected annually at the General Meeting of the Club to be held on the 1st of March of every year.

2nd. The Committee shall hold an ordinary Meeting on the first and third Monday in every month, at 10 o'clock, to transact current business, to audit the accounts, and to confirm the proceedings of the preceding meeting.

3rd. Three of the Committee shall form a quorum upon the days of Meeting.

4th. Any infraction of the Club Rules shall be taken immediate cognizance of by the Committee, and it shall be considered the duty of the Committee, in case of the occurrence of any circumstance likely to disturb the order and harmony of the Club, to call a General Meeting, giving due notice thereof, and in the event of its being voted at that Meeting, by two thirds of the persons present, that the name of any Member or Members be removed from the Club, their subscriptions for the current year shall, in that case, be returned, and he, or they, shall cease to belong to the Club.

5th. The pecuniary concerns of the Club shall be vested in the Committee, who shall have power to adopt such measures regarding its Funds, as may appear most conducive to the interest of the Club.

6th. The Committee may call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club, giving eight days' notice, specifying the object of the Meeting, the discussion to that object only; the Committee shall also call a General Meeting on the written requisition of twenty Members.

7th. All notices of Extraordinary General Meetings, to be signed by eight of its Members, and put up in the Club Room, for at least eight days previous to the day of Meeting.

8th. No New Rule, or alteration of a General Rule to be made without the sanction of a majority of two thirds of an Extraordinary General Meeting, composed of at least twenty Members.

9th. If any new Rule or Requisition, or alteration of an old Rule be duly proposed at the Annual Meeting on the 1st of March, and approved of at the following Meeting on that day week, by two thirds of the Members then present, the same shall be considered as adopted by the Club.

10th. No subject that does not relate to the concerns of the Club, shall be proposed, or brought forward for public discussion, at any Annual or General Meeting.

Rule 8.—1st. The Club House to be opened every day for the reception of Members at seven o'clock in the morning, and closed at twelve o'clock at night, after which no Members shall be admitted. Such Members, however, as may then be within

the house, are not to be restricted with respect to their departure by this rule.

2nd. No Member shall take away from the Club, on any pretence whatsoever, any Newspaper, Pamphlet, Book, or other article, the property of the Institution, under the penalty of expulsion.

3rd. The Club House will comprise:—

A Coffee Room and Dining Rooms.

A Reading Room.

A Billiard Room and Card Rooms; also sleeping apartments for Members arriving at the Presidency, the number etc. to be determined by the Committee.

4th. A house Steward and Accountant to be appointed for the management of the details of the Club, at a salary of one hundred and fifty Rupees per mensem.

5th. A Khansamah and other subordinate servants to be appointed, whose salaries and duties respectively will be fixed by the Committee.

6th. The prices of the Wines, and of every other article, shall be regulated by the Committee, and written up in the Dining and Coffee Rooms.

7th. No provisions cooked in the Club House or Wines or other Liquors, are to be sent out of the house on any pretence whatsoever. Any defect or fault that may be found with a Dinner, is to be written on the back of the bills, and signed by the Member complaining, which bill and fault will be considered on settling the weekly accounts; and any inattention, or improper conduct on the part of the servants, is to be stated in writing, to be laid before the Committee at their usual Meeting.

8th. All Members are to pay in ready money or by a draft on a house of Agency, their bills, and every expense they incur before they leave the house; the Steward being under the necessity of accounting to the Committee for all money passing through his hands, and having positive orders not to open accounts with any individuals.

9th. Cards, Chess and Billiards, shall be admitted in the Club. The sum played for shall not exceed gold mohur points, and no game shall be commenced in the Club House after the hour of twelve at night.

10th. No member shall, on any account, bring a dog into the Club House.

11th. The Members of the Club are requested from time to time to make known their addresses, or changes of residence, that the same may be entered into the Club book accordingly.

